Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1861. NUMBER 114.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

They are Sent to Fort Warren.

WE ADOPT THE "RIGHT OF SEARCH."

A Great Question for Diplomacy.

Later from Beaufort and Port Royal.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Preparations for a Battle.

EAST TENNESSEE DEFIANT STILL.

Winter Plans for Missouri.

LANE'S BRIGADE AT FORT SCOTT

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1861.

All are delighted at the seizure of Messrs Mason, Slidell, Enstis and Macfarland, except the diplomats, who growl, especially the British Lord Lyons. There is even a rumor that he has demanded passports. This, however, is improbable. He first must have the recognition of home accounts and instructions. There is little doubt that Commodore Wilkes acted under orders from the State Department. Even if it shall be necessary to disavow responsibility for the act and apologize to England for this breach of her flag, Messrs. Mason and Company will be retained in Fort Warren, whither they are even now ordered.

Captain Taylor, with official accounts of the capture, including a memorandum in the nature of a protest from Slidell and company, arrived here to-day. His story and statements substantially agree in facts. The San Jacinto was returning from Africa, where she had been cruising in search of the Sumter. Commodore Wilkes, learning at Cienfuegos that the rebel commissioners had taken passage for Southampton in the British mail steamer "Trent," resolved to take them from her. Meeting her in the channel of the Bahamas, he fired two or three times across her bows, but whether with blank cartridges, as he says, or with shot, as Slidell avers, as a result was the same, for he brought her under his guns. The Jacinto flew the American flag, and the conspirators took from it an early hint that their hour had come. Capt. Taylor says that the "Trent" had only her packet flag flying. Slidell, however, says she hoisted the British flag. Immediately two boats, under command of Lieut. Fairby, boarded her and demanded the passenger list; and on its refusal he demanded the surrender of those persons whom he knew to be aboard. No forcible resistance was offered by the British, although they stoutly and somewhat rudely protested; nevertheless the ambassadors, insisting that force should be employed, were taken on board the boats and thence to the San Jacinto. The prisoners are, as I said before, ordered to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. There are abundant proofs of treason against them, found among the papers aboard.

Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, just arrived from California, is here.

Very few, if any, troops have been withdrawn from the rebel army of the Potomac, which occupies the same positions as of old. Apprehension is manifested by them, of attack by McClellan. Beauregard has not gone to Charleston.

Gen. Heintzelman's pickets extend on the Potomac to the mouth of Accotink Creek. No rebels have been seen there since his late reconnoissance.

The total debt of the United States is between one hundred and forty-three and forty-four million dollars, including treasury notes.

The proposed grand review of 50,000 men has been postponed till Wednesday, when a general permit will be given to spectators to cross the River without passes.

A letter from on board the flag ship Wabash, dated Nov. 13th, says Commodore Dupont was about going up to Beaufort. The negroes had already commenced making free among their master's things, destroying property and sacking the town. The Commodore has taken possession of all property, and stopped this devastation. The gathering in of cotton at Port Royal has just commenced.

Few barns are full, and hundreds of acres are "white with the harvest."

Capt. G. Chapin, dismissed from the service under a misapprehension, has been restored to rank, and ordered back to New Mexico.

A general order has been issued forbidding magistrates to execute any civil process under the alleged authority of Virginia, (unless such authority is derived from Gov. Pairpont,) in places within the lines of our army, on penalty of being considered hostile to the United States, and taken into military custody.

The Virginia rebel militia are gathering at Winchester to oppose General Kelly's advance.

General Johnston's main army is at Centreville.

HOW THE ARREST OCCURRED.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Taylor, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was "secretly" planned. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th instant, on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz (by way of Havana and St. Thomas) and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the northwest part of the Bahama channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, she met the packet, and as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieutenant Fairby, who, boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Eustis and McFarlan, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York. The packet had no other save her own flag. The remainder of her passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with a protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 16, 1861.

The flag of truce which left to-day for Columbus, has just returned. It took the Camp Jackson prisoners down. It was under command of Col. Buford.

From the Memphis *Appeal* of Nov. 15th, we learn that our prisoners have been sent to Memphis. It requests the citizens not to insult them in any way, but to pity them. These steamer loads of their wounded have been sent to Memphis, and they still have 75 at Columbus. Col. Dougherty is recovering and will be sent up in a few days.

The Governor of Tennessee has published an address to the citizens, calling on them for arms. He says he will pay a liberal price for them, as they need them badly. They have three or four regiments without arms, and if they do not get them soon they will be obliged to disband them.

The funeral of Major McClerkin, of the 20th regiment, took place to-day. His remains were taken to his former home at Sparta, Randolph Co., Illinois. He was a son-in-law of the Hon. Sidney Breese.

THE GREATEST HIT YET.

Mason and Slidell Arrested at Sea by the San Jacinto.

A NUT FOR DIPLOMATISTS TO CRACK.

[To the Associated Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—The frigate San Jacinto has arrived here with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, rebel Ambassadors to Europe, and their suites, as prisoners of war. They were taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas. All their papers were captured.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Delta, from Bermuda, at Halifax, reports that when he left Bermuda the British steamer Fingal, and the rebel steamer Nashville were in that port. The Fingal had transferred her cargo of arms to the Nashville, and the latter had put Messrs. Mason and Slidell and suite on the Fingal, which would take them to England, while the Nashville would run the blockade with the arms.

The name of the British vessel they were taken from, has not as yet transpired. All the documents and papers of Messrs. Slidell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The captain of the British vessel delivered up Mason and Slidell under protest.

This is the substance of the report by the passengers on the Old Point boat.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 15.—The United States steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa via the West Indies where she has been cruising for the last six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy.

Com. Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to-night.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

FORT MONROE, Nov. 15.—Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer. Com. Wilkes sent a shot across her bows, and ordered her to stop. She replied: "There is not force enough to take them." Com. Wilkes sent additional force, and put the San Jacinto in a convenient position. Slidell and Mason were then surrendered. The English steamer took them on board, not knowing who they were, their business or destination.

Commodore Wilkes, it is understood, acted on his own responsibility.

Gen. Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends this evening.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch says Slidell and Mason were taken from the English mail steamer on the 8th, off Bermuda.

Lieut. Fairbx, with thirty four armed men went aboard from the San Jacinto with five officers, and picked out the "Commissioners." They made a feeble resistance. The captain of the steamer raved and swore, calling the United States officers "piratical Yankees." Eustis, one of the rebel secretaries, resisted, but himself and colleagues accompanied their employers to confinement. Slidell's wife and four children were aboard.

Com. Wilkes has had an interview with Gen. Wool, and expressed his opinion that he did right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong he could not be more than cashiered for it.

Reported Possession of Beaufort.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch states that the Government has advices that the Federal troops occupy Beaufort, South Carolina, and are engaged in fortifying it.

What South Carolina Proposes to do with the Invaders.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the following:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina yesterday, bound South.

General activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city and a general feeling of security prevails. The same paper says that the steamer Fingal had arrived at Havana, with a cargo of war munitions, &c.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which alluded in a late issue, since the attack on the coast of that State." It is believed Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured be regarded as pirates, and dealt with as such. It is said this will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina—that the same course will be pursued as that adopted by Commodore Wise, at the time of the John Brown raid, and that when South Carolina is done with the invaders, the Confederate Government can have them.

Petersburg, Va., papers of the 14th inst., are received. They appear very much in the dark as to the movements of the fleet.

The panic at Savannah in consequence of the victory of the fleet was so great that even men were running away. Small ware merchants, who were packing up their goods to leave had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

The Savannah *Republican* is indignant at this cowardly desertion in time of dangers, and urges Gen. Lawton to issue an order preventing any able-bodied men under sixty years of age from leaving.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 14.—The Planters' Convention has adopted a resolution endorsing the defensive measures of the Government, including the 20 per cent. impressing duty of 50 per cent. on the productions of the United States. It was also resolved, if the war continued, and the present crop remains unsold, that the planters should not plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Last night was the coldest of the season in the camp.

The 13th and 14th regiments U. S. Infantry are to be united during the winter at Perryville, Md. 1600 troops will thus be quartered and form a camp of instruction. 800 are there already.

The intelligence of the capture of Slidell and Mason has diffused the greatest possible joy here and elsewhere, including all prominent Government officers from the President down. The brilliant exploit at Port Royal was certainly not more, if as much exciting. Some of these are to reinforce Gen. Sherman. The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. The news of another exploit may be expected soon. Gen. Sherman is reported to have captured Pinkney Island, and all the able bodied negroes. No attempt has been made to land on the main land.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A lady who arrived at Darnestown, from Martinsburg, last Monday, reports that secessionists are still crowding troops into Winchester, to oppose the progress of Gen. Kelly's command, who, they imagine, is much nearer Winchester than he was reported at last accounts. The defences of that place are being strengthened. Every preparation is being made for a desperate resistance. All the militia of Berkley and Jefferson counties have been sent thither, with such arms as could be gathered. Our informant confirms a previous report that Gen. Johnston's forces were congregated at Centreville, leaving but few men at Manassas.

The Cœur De Leon went down to the flotilla last night, and returned at ten o'clock this morning. She reports affairs unchanged down at the flotilla. A coasting sloop was the blockade yesterday, and although forty rounds were fired at her from the rebel batteries, not a shot struck her. The Rebel Levee started down this morning to join the flotilla.

From Gauley—Retreat of Floyd—His Army Pursued 35 Miles.

CAMP GAULEY MOUNT, Va., Nov. 16.—The rebel forces, by way of Raleigh and Fayette, penetrated by New River, which has through a precipice gorge six or seven hundred feet deep, attacked and attempted to dislodge our troops from the encampment on the Lewisburg road, at and about Gauley. Their cannonading was replied to with such interest as induced them to make no further investments in that way. On the night of the 10th inst. preparations for attacking and possibly capturing the rebels were so far advanced that a select force from General Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New rivers, and by 10 o'clock the next day had driven them back three miles from all the heights. A column under Colonel Lowenck intended attacking them in the rear, but were prevented from crossing the river owing to high water. Another column under General Benham, placed to attack their front, flank and rear, moved up as far as possible and began to feel their front when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 P. M. till dark. While Benham's column laid on their arms, waiting for morning, the rebels began to retreat from their entrenched camp, and hitherto our troops discovered the movement, they were well on their way to Raleigh. Their cavalry horses were used in hauling their baggage wagons.

Gen. Benham, on hearing of their retreat, pursued them for 25 miles, amidst a drenching rain, over muddy roads, when, finding that there was but little chance of overtaking them, he turned back from the pursuit.

In a skirmish with the rear guard, Colonel Crogan, of the rebel cavalry, and a few others, were killed. It is thought that Floyd has come to the conclusion that Western Virginia is not worth fighting for. The loss on our side was small.

The above is sent by consent of Gen. Rosecrans.

The War in Kentucky—Movements of Federal Troops.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The special correspondent of the New York *Times* arrived here to night from Gen. Schoepff's command. He says that on Wednesday Gen. Thomas ordered Gen. Schepff to fall back by forced marches from London to Danville, Ky., where the Federal forces will concentrate to oppose Gen. Zollicoffer, who is reported to be marching North with 40,000 men.

The 14th, 17th and 38th Ohio, and the 33d Indiana immediately took up the line of march for Danville. The Tennessee brigade ordered to turn their faces backward, and they, with the 3d Kentucky, were ordered into their old camps.

Zollicoffer has joined Johnston, leaving a small force at Cumberland Gap.

Our forces arrived at Crab Orchard Springs this morning.

Price and McCulloch's Army.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Price and McCulloch's army have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood that they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and winter quarters are being built, before leaving Missouri they fired all the hay stacks, corn cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 3d, originated in a large foraging party of rebels, on Wilson's Creek, being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

Banks Robbed at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—The bank of Worthing & Co., and the Union Bank, at the Platte, were robbed to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock, by a gang of twenty men belonging to Cleveland's band of jayhawkers. Fortunately both banks, anticipating a robbery, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. Worthing & Co.'s loss is about $13,000; that of the Union Bank, $6,30. This will not prevent the banks carrying on business as usual.

From Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16.—Gen. Lowe's command was expected at Fort Scott on the evening of the 4th inst. A doubtful report says the force was fired on upon the approach of the rebels.

The creating of the new military department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Hunter in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

The recent election in this State resulted in the choice of Topeka as the State capital.

A Place Where Jeanison is Needed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—A wagon master, just arrived, gives information of the capture by the rebels, at three o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass county, of fifty wagons and five hundred mules, on their way from Sedalia. When the wagon master escaped the yokes were being burned and preparations made to burn the wagons. The teamsters are all prisoners. Jeanison marches immediately for Pleasant Hill.

Disposition of the Missouri Army.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Gen. Hunter and staff arrived to night. Sedalia and Rolla will be strongly garrisoned and sufficient provisions, stores and munitions will be sent to each point for an army of 15,000 men, should necessity at any time require the presence of such a force. The bulk of the army will come to St. Louis and be held in readiness for movements in Kentucky, Southeastern Missouri, or down the Mississippi river.

Wm. B. Astor for Mayor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The nominating Committee from the Tax-Payers' Union Association met yesterday, and Mr. B. B. Minturn having declined the nomination, owing to ill health, unanimously nominated Wm. B. Astor, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty. A subsequent dispatch says Mr. Astor declines.

The Sumter at Barbadoes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The regulars from California left for Washington this morning.

The British steamer Avon, which arrived at Aspinwall just before the Champion left, reports that the privateer Sumter was at Barbadoes Oct. 23d.

Legislature Called in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis, on the 27th inst., to establish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and render the traitorous legislation of the Ft. Warren members of no account.

Sad Accident on the Kanawha.

POINT PLEASANT, Va., Nov. 16.—A sad accident occurred at Camp Piatt, 12 miles above Coalsexton, this morning. Capt. Bell, of Co. K, 44th Ohio Regiment, and eleven of his men, while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff, ran under the Commodore Perry, and the Captain and seven of the privates were drowned. The remainder were saved.

The Third Installment of the Loan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The general meeting of the Bank Committee had a lengthy session this afternoon, at which Secretary Chase was present. It is reported that the action of the select committee of yesterday, in reference to the third fifty million loan, was concurred in.

Fremont-Price Treaty Repudiated.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Gen. Hunter has sent a letter to Gen. Price, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between Gen. Fremont and Price, entered into Nov. 1st, and has addressed a letter to Adjt. General Thomas, setting forth his reasons therefor.

Wisconsin Election—Prize Fighters.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—There is no longer any doubt but that the entire Republican State ticket is elected.

The prize fighters who were arrested yesterday have been fined and discharged.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that "intelligence was received in this city last night, and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. Preston, a member of the Convention, who arrived here yesterday morning from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about 6,000 strong, had invaded the Eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset County to Accomac. It is stated that our available force for the defence of the Eastern shore, including Col. Smith's regiment stationed there, is about 1,800 men. It would doubtless be impossible to send reinforcements across the water."

From Fort Monroe and the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—The Belvidere having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails and dispatches.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down to day 150 refugees. The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of its results.

A report from Norfolk states there are nearly 30,000 troops in and about that city. The Merrimac is not yet completed.

A State Detentier Convicted.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—John McKinney, late State Treasurer, tried at the Ingham County Circuit Court, for embezzlement of twenty-two thousand dollars of the State fund's, has been convicted.

Slander Suit Decided.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The case of Rev. Mr. Budge against Caleb Lyon on a charge of composing and circulating ribald verses about him, has ended. The defendant was fined $100 and costs.

A Rebel Naval Failure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A recent letter to the Charleston *Mercury* says that the iron sheathing made for the Merrimac, has proved worthless under the trial of a columbiad.

The Bienville for Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The U. S. steamer Bienville will leave to-day for Port Royal. A mail will be sent by her to the fleet and to Gen. Sherman's division.

Foreign News at Hand.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 15.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived at Cape Race with 30 days later news, but it was impossible to obtain it.

The Niagara from Europe.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Niagara arrived at 3:30 A. M. Her mails were sent south and west by this morning's trains.

A Privateer Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A San Francisco dispatch of the 12th says the pirate schooner Neva, from China, has been seized there.

Union Men of East Tennessee.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 15.—It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

How they Escaped from Charleston and were Received in Cuba.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 8.]

For some time past the papers of the interior have been indulging in sly hints as to the whereabouts of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We have studiously made no allusion to their movements, but, the causes which operated to our reticence being removed, we may now, without indiscretion, narrate the facts of their embarkation.

The Commissioners having resolved to make the venture of running the blockade of Charleston harbor, and thereby effectuating, then, if not before, the transfer of the efficient Confederate steamer Theodora, which was, therefore, got ready for sea with all dispatch. The preparations having been completed, they embarked in a little before midnight on Friday, Oct. 11. The party of passengers who were starting on this very important mission, on this hazardous trip consisted of the following persons:

Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia; Mr. Macfarland, Secretary to Mr. Mason; Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana; Mrs. Slidell, Mrs. Adjutant Slidell, Miss Rosine Slidell, Mr. Eustis, Secretary to Mr. Slidell; Mrs. Eustis, who is a daughter of the late Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, banker, now in Fort Lafayette; Col. Le Mat, of Louisiana, the inventor of the grapeshot revolver, and two or three other gentlemen, whose names will be kept, for the present not to pass.

The night was pitch dark, and about midnight a boat was seen to leave the wharf, crowded to the chances of being detected by the blockaders exceedingly slim.

At one o'clock on Saturday morning the hasty "good bye" and "God speed you's" having been said, the cables of the Theodora were loosened, and she glided down the harbor on her important mission, and as we hear passed Fort Sumter every light on board was extinguished, and away she went, right through the fingers of the blockaders, far out to sea.

On the evening of the 11th she reached Nassau in safety, where, had the opportunity been in lavishing coal, the commissioners would have disembarked, but, on inquiring, they ascertained that the English steamer connecting with that packet, the Bermuda, had not for several days left Nassau, and consequently no news could be had from Europe. Under the circumstances determined in this instance to forego the pleasure.

The steamship Columbia, formerly a Charleston vessel, but now in the armed service of the Yankees, was in the harbor, on Wilson's Cove, of Havana. Luckily, however, she was not ready to put to sea. Her consort, the Keystone State, had gone to New York with a Southern mail steamer, loaded with a valuable freight of arms and munitions, and which, unfortunately, had been captured while endeavoring to run the blockade.

So the Theodora left Nassau and steamed away towards Cuba. On the 16th inst., she arrived at Cardenas, where the commissioners landed. The news that a Southern steamer had arrived, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board, which was telegraphed from Cardenas to Havana, was received with joy by the latter place. But when, on the 17th inst., the Theodora came up the harbor of Havana, displaying the Confederate flag, the cheers were immediately thronged with thousands of wondering spectators—and a most cordial and enthusiastic reception was given to the advanced Southern guests. The Yankee in Havana were, as a matter of course, much disgusted at the welcome given to the Theodora. But, on the other hand, the ladies of Havana prepared a splendid Confederate flag for the steamer, which was presented to the Captain with appropriate ceremonies. The ladies of Manzanillo also took advantage of the chance to send hither a splendid flag for the Hampton Legion.

So the Theodora left the friendly port of Havana unmolested, and with a freight of coffee, sugar, saltpeter, sulphur, solder, lead, iron, shot, block tin, &c., ran quietly in—we won't say where—bringing a number of Yankee prisoners. Who had been taken from Southampton, about the time the Theodora made her appearance.

It is ascertained that the Yankees keep a fast yacht constantly plying between Key West and Havana, simply for the purpose of gaining intelligence of our naval movements.

The Theodora is a private vessel, and is unarmed.

Defences of Charleston—Prisoners Removed from Castle Pinckney.

[From the Charleston Mercury, 8nd.]

In view of the especial malignity exhibited by the North towards the Palmetto State in general, and towards Charleston in particular, we are happy to announce that all our defences are now in perfect order, and that General Ripley is ready, if not anxious, to give the invading Yankees a warm reception. Several families residing on Sullivan's Island received notice to remove. In the event of an attack they might have greatly embarrassed our forces. We also hear, on good authority, that a series of obstructions, of a somewhat unusual character, have been placed across the harbor entrance. We don't carry the Savannah of any hostile vessel that, entangled in these obstructions, may be subjected to the cross fire of the pig columbiads, Dahlgrens and rifled guns of the batteries of forts Moultrie and Sumter.

Charleston was somewhat startled from its serenity on Wednesday afternoon by the passage through the streets of the captive Bull Runners, who, for some time past, have been quartered at Castle Pinckney. The steamer John A. Moore, containing the prisoners, their effects, and the guard of Zouaves, reached the wharf about four o'clock. After some time spent in getting the baggage on board, which, in wagons, the line was formed, and the column then moved rapidly, to the tap of the drums, through Meeting, Broad, Church, and Queen streets, to the former commodious quarters of the prisoners. Along the whole line of march, the streets were thronged with a motley crowd of people, juvenile and darkeys. Great eagerness was expressed to see the officers, especially Colonel Corcoran, late of the New York Sixty ninth regiment. The privates were indeed a sorry looking set, but seemed in quite good humor, and many of them carried along on their shoulders their chairs, chest boards and other similar conveniences, which they had extemporized during their stay at Castle Pinckney.

One of the prisoners who marched among the officers, was recognized as the itinerant vender of "Magic Oil," who, a year or two ago, used to frequent the Post Office steps of other well known localities. He has since turned his elocutionary powers to better account, and officiates, or did officiate, as chaplain of a Texas regiment.

We understand that the prisoners were removed from Castle Pinckney, in order that that post might be put to a better use.

Some of Tatnall's Property Confiscated

Several boxes and packages from England to Canada, containing valuable goods, and consigned to Josiah Tatnall, the rebel commodore of the "Mosquito fleet" at Port Royal, have been seized and libelled at Beckett's Harbor, New York. The case is before the United States District Court, and Hon. Eli Cook is counsel for Commodore Tatnall.

Union Meeting at Nashville.

[☞ Gen. Wynne, with his brigade, had got within sixteen miles of Lebanon on Tuesday evening, the 12th, on the retrograde march from Springfield. They had in charge three hundred and forty of the sick and wounded, and about forty prisoners, including the notorious Col. Bill Price.

New Advertisements.

W. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for the and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO CAPITALISTS OF ABOUT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The advertiser, a competent business man, wishes to associate with him a partner, to invest in one of the most secure and profitable business in the city. The whole can be said in another column of this paper. Address, for two days, Lock Box F., Post Office Box 2779, Chicago. nov15-3t

WANTED.—A Lady, Teacher of Music, desires a situation in a family, where lessons will be received as an equivalent for board. Reference given and required. Address J. M. P., Box 123, Chicago. nov15-3t

WANTED.—A middle aged Protestant German woman wants a House Keeper in a small family. Inquire at 87 Erie street between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. nov15-3t

WANTED! WANTED!!—Iron Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 229 South Water street. nov15-1m

WANTED.—A young man with $5,000 to $10,000 desires to form a business connection with a responsible wholesale Jobbing or Manufacturing establishment in this city. He has had twelve years experience as bookkeeper in a large Western city. Address Box 1467 Sherman House. nov15-3t

WANTED.—A reliable person in every town in the Northwest, to manufacture and supply their respective towns with two articles in daily use in every family. The profit is 60 per cent above the cost of materials. All the labor for a year's trade can be performed during the winter. The ladies are especially interested. All particulars sent on receipt of three cents in stamps. Address D. M. JONES & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2679. nov15-3t

WANTED.—A Second-Hand Platform Scale, in good order, for which CASH will be paid. Address Post Office Box 2964. nov15-3t

WANTED.—A capable and industrious man is wanted to take the exclusive sale of this city of one of the most attractive and really meritorious Cutleries out. The Steam Lunch Castor, or 21 cent. Barometer. It is entirely new and will be found a very desirable article. This offers a chance for profitable investment, seldom equalled. Sample by mail for 50 cents. Address HUNDARD BROS., 23 Chatham street, New York. nov15-13t

TO RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling, with cae acre enclosed, situated near the Union Park. Inquire at No. 22 River street.

LOST OR STRAYED.—A large Black Newfoundland Dog, white fore feet and breast, answers to the name of Ned. A suitable reward will be paid on his return to Lt. JAMES, Quartermaster 55 Regiment Douglas Brigade, Camp Douglas.

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Oil of the right density,
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FEMALES. FEMALES. FEMALES.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Diseases arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or Exposure.
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Very Best Remedy in the World
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SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no more Pills, Nostrums, or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRAT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their Stages. At Little Expense, Little or no change of Diet. No In

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE has been greatly blamed for its course on the Fremont question; but the bitterest censures have come from those least informed of the facts of the situation, unless we except the newspapers, and correspondents of newspapers who are paid to lie outright. Men who are acquainted with the history of the campaign in Missouri,—military men who know what is necessary for the organization, equipment and tactical and strategical management of an army, and eminent citizens who have visited St. Louis and informed themselves by personal observation and unimpeachable testimony of the rascally goings on there,—have not had a word to say. But a few country newspapers, whose idea of a Commander of a Department, and his obligations and duties, is measured and filled by a political picture of a man with his "hair parted in the middle," clothed in the garb of a hunter, and, standing on the highest of the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains, with a just caught honey bee in hand, which he is holding out by one leg to the gaze of an admiring world—such newspapers and the men who read them believing what they read, have been specially savage on the TRIBUNE. But as their ferocity has confined itself mainly to sweeping denials of charges, the truth of which they know nothing about, and to foul-mouthed epithets for the benefit of those who have the misfortune to differ with them in opinion, we have paid little attention to their ravings. We care nothing for the charges urged against us of disappointment in the matters of contracts, influence with the General, places on his staff, &c., &c., because they are, one and all, lies manufactured out of whole cloth; and we can afford to wait the time when the men who have told them will be ashamed of their own work, and, if they are half decent, hasten to do us justice. We care little for the certificates, and would care less for the oaths, of Haskell, Castle, Ike Woods, Beard & Co, each establishing by the others his own innocence. There is not an old bawd in the city, but who could not be persuaded to certify and swear, that, of all the many virgins in the land, she is the most impeccable. But we care enough for the case as it now stands to warn those fellows who have been abusing us, that they may as well begin to look around for something to hide their heads in; because the day is not far off when even they will be compelled to confess that all that we have told about the Western Department is true; and that we did not tell half that we might have told, and kept truth on our side. We shall not be surprised to know that another howl is raised over the accusation which may be made against us of suppressing facts that we ought to have laid before the public.

Now let the men and papers of whom and which we speak, be warned in time. In the plenitude of our good nature, we have no malice against them for the mean things that they have said and insinuated; but we want them to understand that the TRIBUNE is one of the few journals in the country that does not go off half-cocked, like one of those Austrian muskets, in matters of great public concern; and that, when it speaks out, it has good reason for what it says. The allegations made by it in regard to the management of the Western Department, other than those which related to tactical matters—the defeat of Lyon and the taking of Lexington—have their basis in the testimony taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee, during its long session in St. Louis. Our reference to individual cases was necessarily brief and imperfect. About one hundred and thirty witnesses were examined, and from nearly every one of them startling evidences of the corruption which has there been the rule, were elicited; and we again warn the howlers that, when that testimony is presented to Congress, printed and layed before the country, not only will everything that we have alleged be found true, but a host of transactions to which we have made no reference, each one as bad as any that have attracted attention, will be brought to light. We know what we are saying; and no denials, no denunciations, no threats, no remonstrances, no German meetings, no newspaper squibs, no certificates under the hand of any members of the California gang, no slanderous inventions of lying scoundrels who are paid to attribute to us base and unworthy motives, can or shall drive us from our position. Fortunately the members of that Committee, to settle this question speedily, and satisfy the country that the President has not acted hastily and improperly, have put their report into the hands of the Public Printer at Washington, and almost as soon as Congress has assembled it will be ready for presentation. It will make a large volume, and on every page of it will our justification be written in words that none can misunderstand. One word more: The Auditing Committee now at work in St. Louis, composed of men whose patriotism and integrity cannot be impeached—we mean JOSEPH HOLT of Kentucky, DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, and HUGH CAMPBELL of Missouri—find that the Investigating Committee did not reach the bottom of the frauds and robberies committed by the men whom no exertions on the part of the loyal men of Missouri could drive from Fremont's side. To them—Mr. Holt and his associates—are due the arrests that have been made in that city, and we have no doubt that they will be ready to avow their responsibility for those that may be hereafter necessary. Let the public look for their report also. If between the two, the country is not satisfied that a change in the Department was necessary, and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is as much worthy of public confidence as John C. Fremont, there is no power in truth and no force in testimony.

The Army of the Potomac.

The stranger visiting Washington at this time, is sure speedily after his arrival, to become a personal applicant at Headquarters, or through the mediation of some friend at Court, for the documentary facilities, without which there can be no crossing into Virginia. Troops enough he will see during a single day's sojourn in the Capital, and a week will not pass without giving him an opportunity to witness a grand review of from six to twelve thousand men, on the great plain a mile East of the Capitol, or at the Kalorama, a beautiful open area, just North of the city limits. But with these he will not rest satisfied. The troops he will thus see, are recent arrivals, new comers, perhaps freshly equipped, or in a chrysalis state as to outfit and efficiency. As fast as new regiments arrive in Washington, they are attached to a Provisional Brigade, and for the purpose of testing the quality of these, the great reviews at the Capital are held.

One by one, however, in regiments or by brigades these troops take up their route in marching order, followed by their long trains of wagons, for a new location, and thenceforward dates their attachment to the Grand Army of the Union. They are then "in working order." With this estimate, which the visitor at the Capital early comes to form of the troops encamped by thousands in its beautiful suburbs, he will soon weary, and be unsatisfied with looking at camps and displays of raw recruits, especially when from points of lookout in Washington, his eye rests upon the thick encampments that dot the hillsides of the sacred soil over the river, from Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, to the Seminary where theology according to the gospel of Oppression and Bondage, was taught on Fairfax Hill, in the rear of Alexandria.

The great force in its efficiency, being masculinized by drill in brigades and divisions, bearing the results of months of careful drill, the army ready to march under orders at an hours' notice, is over the river, and there the chief attraction of the Potomac region lies. To visit it in its camps is not so easy. Rigorous as it may seem, it is obviously necessary to avoid the inevitable evils of what would prove an unending and immense tide of visitors pouring through the camps. The strictness of the rule has turned many back who have sought Washington, by long journeys, on such an errand, and this should be understood abroad, to save others from like sacrifice and disappointment.

Our correspondence has been full on all points properly for discussion as news, and descriptive of localities over the river. The only purpose promised in the present reference, is to notice and group together some of the more salient features and aspects of the great camp of our army, gained by means of the facilities of frequent visits paid it through a period of some weeks. The life of a soldier is new to all but the few who comprised our regular army but eight short months ago. Those, by the habits of a protracted peace, had come to be mostly foreigners, and by the rules of enlistment, unmarried men. Never before have the hearts and homes of the people been so closely allied to the army as now, when a common danger has brought the loyal States to arms as one man.

The questions asked by those who desire to penetrate the deep springs of this matter, and thoroughly to know processes and results, are, as to the effect camp life is having on our volunteers. What of their morals? Cut off from home influences, are they sinking into brutality, or do the quiet habits of the law-abiding citizen follow and control him, now that he bears a musket and is only to be distinguished by the number of his regiment and letter of his company?

And these are important questions and touch great historical effects and issues. Are we, for the destruction of rebellion, rearing an engine which shall hereafter trouble ourselves? Are are boys to come back to us Cossacks, and wild men, instead of the quiet, orderly loving citizens we sent them forth? Will the surgery be too much for the patient? What manner of soldiers are these we are creating?

In the period since Gen. McClellan commenced a work of reform upon a great mob of military, and it was in proper that, the pruning knife has lopped off threatening sources of evil. Intemperance has been checked by vigorous measures. The writer can say honestly that *in six weeks of intimacy with the great camps of the Potomac he has not seen six drunken soldiers*, reference being made to the camps themselves and within the line of military duty. Perhaps here and there in the streets of Washington, a straggler out on a furlough, or pass, has been seen inebriated, but as to the camps themselves, the above statement is strictly true.

There is no roystering or rowdyism in the sounds that strike the ear as one takes a protracted ride among the camps. A song, a light-hearted laugh, a group in ecstacies as two stout fellows roll, one over another, in a wrestling match, a foot race, or a party at base ball, are the leading variations on the more formal duties of duty and drill, and by such means as these that the ennui of camp life is alleviated. The writer remembers being struck with seeing on a visit to the camp of a regiment more than decimated in the affair at Ball's Bluff, a party at play in a vigorous game of base ball, and that not forty-eight hours after they stood hemmed in by rebels in the fiercest fight of the present war. Accept this as a tangible proof of the resolute cheerfulness of our boys on the Potomac.

How do they physically, wear, in the changed diet of simple rations, and tent life, these who were delicately bred in chambers? The hospitals in most of the regiments answer this point satisfactorily, and the record of the Sanitary Commission will abundantly demonstrate it. Skill is being brought to bear to remove and alleviate the evils of this great herding of men. Defects of diet, errors of hygiene and treatment are rigorously rooted out. The writer remembers how, having on one occasion, seen several soldiers in a distant regimental hospital, lying in their clothes, on bunks, and thus passing through a slow typhus, on mentioning this, on his return, to a member of the Sanitary Board, not half an hour later saw an agent of the Commission on the way to that hospital, with sheets, and bedding, and full powers to enforce their being properly used. For the constitutionally feeble and weakly, camp life is too severe, and these the few months past have been weeded out from the ranks. The spirit was willing but the flesh weak, and the discharged invalid has gone home. But with those of firm constitutions a process of induration has made them tough and hearty. The friends, who parted with soft-handed, pale-faced book-keepers, clerks and professional men, and mechanics, unused to out of door exposure in their avocations will see strange transformations in the sunburned strong limbed fellows, who seem to have borrowed toughness and hardness from their plain beef and hard bread.

And the limits proposed for this reference will be not too much exceeded by the credit that should be, as a whole, given to the Government for the rigid care with which the great staples of rations are watched and excellence secured. It is well considered and the result of careful enquiry the fact here stated that if any regiment on the Potomac has poor beef, and mouldy bread, it is a sign that their own Commissary is a knave or a nincompoop, and the number of the representatives of these two classes has been cut down very much within the past few months. As to quantity of rations, never was an army better and more liberally supplied. In many of the companies a respectable general fund is saved back every week from excess of rations over actual need and a careful economy of this remainder. But there are other points that must be reserved for another article. There are attached to the army non-combatants in no inconsiderable number and importance, and of these as Chaplains, Surgeons, Sutlers, there will be time to speak hereafter.

A Question Answered.

Some individual sends us an anonymous letter from Belvidere, asking several questions. One is, "If the Illinois troops have suffered so much in Missouri, what has General Hunter been about that he has not relieved them, seeing that the President sent him to Missouri to command the Illinois troops?" It is doubtless true that the President expected that Major General Hunter, being an Illinois man, would have had a division of troops from his own State assigned to him. But that wish was disregarded, and in lieu thereof, General Hunter was given regiments from Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska and Illinois. And these regiments were scattered so widely apart that he never had an opportunity of seeing them until after the march to Springfield. General Hunter was snubbed and elbowed from the day he came to Missouri until the chief command fell into his hands. He had no power to alleviate the sufferings of the Illinois soldiers, or relieve their wants. He had no chance even to inspect their condition. He was never consulted on anything, but was regarded with an evil-eye from the day he reached St. Louis until the act of supercession relieved him from ostracism.

Brigadier Generals.

With late appointments by the President, there are 102 Brigadier Generals of volunteers under commissions, forty-three of whom have yet to be confirmed by the Senate. There are two generals of the same family named as follows: Charles S. Hamilton and Schuyler Hamilton; Andrew Porter and Fitz John Porter; Joseph J. Reynolds and John F. Reynolds; Israel B. Richardson and William A. Richardson; Thomas W. Sherman and Wm. T. Sherman; Chas. F. Smith and Wm. F. Smith; George Wright and Horatio G. Wright.

Theodore S. Fay.

The telegraph says that "Theodore S. Fay, American Minister to Switzerland," has been getting into a controversy in the columns of the London *Times*, etc. We are happy to say there is a mistake about it. The American Minister to Switzerland is George C. Fogg, of New Hampshire. Mr. Fay does not, we believe, hold any diplomatic appointment at present. If he does he ought to be reprimanded by the President for his irregular and undignified proceeding.

Lieut. Governor of Wisconsin.

In seventeen counties, which Mr. Allen, the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin got the largest vote, Mr. Salomon, the Republican candidate, falls only 802 below Harvey, for Governor, and his election is thought to be a sure thing. Indeed, there is but little doubt the entire Republican State ticket has been elected by from 2,000 to 6,000 majority.

☞ The city election in New York occurs on the first Monday of December, and will be an exciting contest. It opens with the usual number of committees and cliques, and already nominations have begun to be made. C. Godfrey Gunther has been nominated by the Syracuse Union Committee, which nomination he declines. James Stokes, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., having declined a nomination by the Tax-Payers' Union, the committee have agreed upon Robert B. Minturn as a candidate. All this is as Fernando Wood would have it. He proposes to take the course himself, by and by, and unless the opposition manifest more unity and determination than they have thus far, he will be saddled upon the city for another two years.

GEN. JIM. LANE AT SPRINGFIELD.

ANOTHER SPEECH ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

He Defines his Position, and that of the Kansas Brigade, on the War and Slavery.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 13th.]

About nine o'clock Thursday evening, the 7th, the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gavin, appeared at the headquarters of General Lane, and the regimental band discoursed the best martial and other music. Most of the Kansas Brigade gathered around the Indiana regiment, and joined with them in calls for Lane—General Lane! Jim Lane, the Liberator! On these names and titles the changes were rung for a few minutes, when the General appeared in plain citizen's dress, in front of his quarters. Again the welkin resounded with cheers and huzzas, as the sound of some two thousand or more voices was borne off on the breeze. The General responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW SOLDIERS:—The reception of this compliment was as far from my expectations as from my deserts. I am aware these demonstrations are not intended so much for me as for the Kansas Brigade; yet I should be the first to appreciate and acknowledge any honors which may come from the noble State of Indiana. Can I forget Indiana? Never! [Cheers.] "If I forget thee let my right hand forget her cunning." It was the place of my birth, and is the place of my mother's grave. Indiana has given me legislative, executive, military and congressional honors. She has nursed me as a fond mother brings up her child, and let my heart grow cold, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, when I cease to be grateful, or fail to speak well of my benefactors. [Loud cheers.] But the home of my adoption and toils and strife is Kansas. She was a prairie waste when first I set foot on her soil, but through desperate odds she has fought her way up into the sisterhood of States, and already her little army has become famous throughout the nation for its bravery and patriotism. For Kansas have I wrestled as wrestles the mother when she brings forth her first born into the world. [Thundering cheers.] Indiana, as a part of the past, is enshrined in my heart. Kansas, as my home, and as the living present, absorbs my thoughts and sways my destiny. Once I obeyed the voice of Indiana, and honored her; now I go at the bidding of Kansas, and love her. [Loud cheering.] But, gentlemen, I am proud and happy to see the two sisters of our glorious Union striking hands with each other on the soil of rebellious Missouri, determined that our united blows shall crush out this most causeless and wicked rebellion, and preserve the national heritage left us by our fathers.

Gentlemen: I shall not conceal the fact, that in one respect I differ from some of my compeers in command as to the mode of warfare which is best calculated to bring this wretched contest to a speedy, durable and honorable close. The point of difference refers, of course, to slavery—the cause of all differences—the Pandora's box from which has issued all our national troubles. My creed is—*let slavery take care of itself*. If it can survive the shock of war, let it live, but if between an upper and nether millstone it be ground to powder and the winds drive it away, it is not for me to gather up the dust again. I do not propose to make war upon slavery, but upon rebels, and in the meantime to let slaves and slavery take care of themselves. An oligarchy more cruel and proscriptive than ever scourged and cursed a nation, ancient or modern, has brought on this war *for* slavery, and if we are required to protect, defend, or in any way help slavery, then we are required to co-operate with the enemy, to help him, to defend him, and to work for the same end. Can we place ourselves thus in alliance with our deadly and barbarous foes, and at the same time conquer them, subdue them, crush them? When lesser contradictions are reconciled, we will think of harmonizing this.

War, at best, is a terrible calamity to a nation. In all the country through which we have passed, the mails are stopped, schools are suspended, churches are turned into hospitals for the sick and wounded, and general demoralization prevails. Protract the war one year and desolation, moral and material, alone would mark the track of armies. Justice, humanity and mercy require that the conflict should terminate as soon as possible, and with the least practicable shedding of blood.

Astounding as it may appear to you, gentlemen from Indiana, yet it is a fact we have repeatedly demonstrated, that a heavier blow is dealt out to the realm of secessia in the abduction or freedom of a slave than the killing of a soldier in arms. Yes, and I may put the truth in a stronger light still. *Abduct from the same family a slave, and kill in arms a son, and the loss of the slave will be regarded as the greater misfortune—the calamity for which there is no healing balm.* I could bring up more than a thousand witnesses whose observation and experience qualify them to speak of the truth of my remarks.

If then by allowing the slave to fall into the wake of the army and find the priceless boon of freedom, we avoid bloodshed, save property from destruction, and strike death-dealing blows upon the head and front of this rebellion, does not every consideration that is good and just require that this policy be adopted? This war is for slavery—let us make it the mighty engine for slavery's destruction, and the rebels will soon cry enough. They will see that, like Saturn in the fable, they are eating up their own children, and will consent to cut short the repast. Every guarantee that is given to slavery by the government strength ens the rebels in their course.

The Kansas Brigade has met the enemy in battle and routed him in every conflict. We have destroyed Osceola, a sort of half-town and half-military post; but all these things combined have not brought the rebels to their knees as have the escaping of a few hundred slaves, by following the back track of the army. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, my logic teaches that we cannot defend and make war upon the same foe at the same time, and if it is the purpose of the Government to crush the rebels and prevent their slaves from stampeding, two armies should be sent in the field. An advance force might be called the treason crushing army and should be armed with offensive weapons. The other should be called the slavery restoring army, and should move about ten miles in the rear. It should be clad in a defensive armor of triple steel, for such is the meanness of spirit which is bred in the hearts of men by slave breeding, slave trading, and slave holding, that the masters would creep into every place of ambush and fire upon those who were gathering up and returning their fugitive human property. It would be illegitimate for the slavery restoring army to return the fire, as they might harm some of the pets and darlings for whom they are so generously acting.

Therefore, give them the defensive arms, but no offensive weapons. Such an arrangement, novel as it might seem, must be had if slavery is to be preserved in the rear of an army, which moves with a force sufficient to crush the huge rebellion. In my opinion the second army should be as numerous as the first. Preserving slavery will cost the Government ten times as much as crushing the rebellion. [Voices—"that's so."]

The policy inaugurated by the Kansas Brigade, which I have the honor to command, was not adopted in a moment, but is the result of much experience. In a speech recently made in the city of Leavenworth, my feelings of indignation became wrought up to such a pitch, that I was betrayed into the use of language which was justly condemned by the religious sentiment of the country, and which in cooler moments meets my earnest disapproval. But whether excited or calm, whether my language be rough or smooth, principle and duty require that our policy be rigidly adhered to until condemned by the Government; and if it should be condemned, if the Government demand of the Brigade obedience to the behests of slavery, I shall consider the question of withdrawing from the field.

Since the rebels have failed to nationalize slavery, their battle cry is "Down with the Union." Let slavery lift up its crest in the air, and here I solemnly vow, that if Jim Lane is compelled to add a note to such an infernal chorus, he breaks his sword and quits the field. [Thundering applause.] Let us be bold—inscribe "freedom to all" upon our banners, and appear just what we are—the opponents of slavery. It is certain as if written in the book of fate, that this point must be reached before the war is over. Take this stand, and enthusiasm will be inspired in the ranks. In steadiness of purpose and courage each soldier will be a Spartan hero. The spirit of the Crusader will be united with the iron will of the Roman, and an army of such soldiers is invincible. [Cheers.] These things to you, Indianians, may appear strange, but when your military education has received that peculiar cast which experience is sure to give it, and which now pertains to the Kansas soldier, then will we march shoulder to shoulder, and victoriously too, against the enslavers and brutalizers of men, and against the traitors to the best government on earth.

Soldiers, we have a commander, on whose courage, skill and kindness of heart we may always confide. General Hunter has a Kansas education—he has suffered with us because of slavery, and he will, I know, indorse the policy I have advocated to-night.

It should be the business of Congress at its coming session, to adopt a law directing the President of the United States, by proclamation, to order the rebel States, within thirty or sixty days, to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, or, in default thereof, declare every slave free throughout their domains. So far as I am concerned, I hope that the Almighty will so direct the hearts of the rebels that, like Pharaoh, they will persist in their crime, and then we will invade them, and strike the shackles from every limb.

Provisions, too, should be made for settling the Africans in Hayti, Central or South America, and let the race form a nation by itself. Liberia has served a glorious purpose in teaching the world that these oppressed and wretched people are capable of supporting themselves, and of self-government. I look upon the republic of Liberia as the bud—yes, the full blown hope of the whole of Africa, and wish it every encouragement and success. But it is too many thousand miles for us to transport four millions of slaves. This age has not the time and patience requisite to such a task.

But our own continent has room sufficient, with soil, climate and productions, suitable for the accommodation of this people, who in the mysteries of Providence have been thrown among us. Transportation to the places named may be made a practicable reality. The good of both races requires their separation. Ages of oppression, ignorance and wrong have made the African a being inferior in intellect and social attainments to the Caucasian, and whilst together we shall always have low, cringing servility on the one hand, and lordly domination on the other. It is better for both parties that each enjoy the honors and responsibilities of a nationality of his own. In such an event our common humanity would make a vast stride towards perfection.

As such a proclamation might have the effect to liberate the slaves of many loyal citizens, I would cheerfully give my consent to have them paid out of the national treasury, for any loss they might sustain. Let us dare to do right, trusting to the principle that right makes might; and the great republic, once the wonder of the world, will emerge from these troubles purer, wealthier and stronger than ever.

These are among the reasons why freedom to all should be the watchword of the Kansas Brigade, and would to God I could publish it throughout the army, and to the whole nation. Let the wind waft it over the prairies of the West. Let the thunder of our cannon speak it in the ear of traitor tyrants. Let the mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New England echo it to their people, let the sound swell from earth to heaven, and the Great God of angels and men, as its patron and friend, will give it success.

Again I thank you, friends of Indiana and of the Kansas Brigade, for the compliments of this occasion. I bid you all a hearty good night.

Cheer after cheer then rent the air. The Kansas boys then left for their tents, evidently a little proud of their commander, and the Indianians were not in the least inclined to relinquish their birth-right interest in the earnest and eloquent advocate of liberty, Jim Lane.

THE GUYANDOTTE MASSACRE.

Horrible Atrocities of the Rebels—The Traitors' Houses Burned by our Troops—Interesting Details by an Eyewitness.

Rev. J. C. Wheeler, Acting Adjutant of the Ninth Virginia (Union) Regiment, communicates the following account of the massacre at Guyandotte by the rebels and the subsequent burning of the town by our troops, to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

The undersigned, acting as Adjutant of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, would beg leave respectfully to report, that, on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., a little after 7 o'clock, the said regiment, consisting of only one hundred and fifty men yet in camp, was completely surprised by seven hundred cavalry, under command of Jenkins, the guerilla chief, and cut to pieces and captured, with the loss also of about thirty horses, a small stock of Government stores, and two hundred Enfield rifles. The dead and wounded on either side could not be clearly ascertained, but is supposed to be ten or twelve killed and twenty or thirty wounded. The enemy captured seventy prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded was equal to, if not greater than, ours. They left one of their Captains dead in the street. His name was Hubbell, or a name similar in sound. Three other dead bodies of the enemy were found in the street, and they were seen to throw several from the suspension bridge into the Guyandotte, killed by our men while they were crossing the bridge; besides, a wagon load was hauled off in the night. Three of our dead were found—one was known to be shot one mile above town, on the bank of the Ohio river, and four in crossing the Guyandotte river. Several others are missing, and are supposed to be killed. Among the number is Capt. G. W. Bailey, of Portsmouth, who commanded a company in the railroad masked battery affair at Vienna, and also at Bull's Run. Among those taken prisoners are the Hon. K. V. Whaley, who was in command of the place; T. J. Hayslip, Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department; Captain Payne of Ohio, who was one of the first three to plant the stars and stripes on the walls of Monterey, in Mexico; and Captain Ross, of Ironton, an intelligent Scotchman. Captain Thomas of Higginsport, Ohio, is supposed to be taken, and also Dr. Morris of Ironton, the 1st Surgeon.

The rebels also arrested and took with them the following Union citizens, after having first taken and destroyed their goods: Wm. Dowthit, merchant, and his son; Dr. Rouse, druggist, who was also a Commissioner of the Federal Court; Albert White, and perhaps some others. At Barboursville they captured John W. Alford, candidate for the Legislature; Mathew Thompson, and all his goods; old Mr. Kyle and Morey. These prisoners were lashed together and compelled to walk. Among their other cruelties I will mention one incident: James E. Wood, a citizen of the place for many years, but now in the army, had his hand shot off. He was then run over by the cavalry, and his hips put out of place, but he managed to get into the middle of the suspension bridge, jumped off and swam to the opposite shore of the Guyandotte, where he was taken and his hands tied behind him, and refused anything to eat until a Secession woman almost compelled them to allow her to administer to his wants, and when they marched off, he was compelled to march afoot in his disabled condition.

The attack was so sudden and unexpected that not more than forty of our men got into line to resist them. Others, however, fought them singly, and those only made their escape who were satisfied at the start that the number of the enemy was too great to contend against, and fled immediately, except in a few instances, where they hid under houses and log piles until the enemy retired. Some fifty or sixty are known to have got away, and perhaps others will turn up.

The rebels held the place until about eight o'clock the next morning, when the steamboat Boston came up with about 200 of the 5th Virginia Regiment, under Col. Zeigler. They were joined by a number of the Home Guards of Lawrence county, Ohio, who had assembled at Proctorsville, opposite, to prevent the rebels from landing in Ohio, which they had threatened to do.

On the arrival of the Boston, some shots were fired at her from Guyandotte, which were answered by a shot from a small two-pounder, sending a ball through a rebel's brick house. The rebels immediately left on double-quick time, and the hypocritical secession citizens, who had been instrumental in getting up the attack, came on the bank of the Ohio with a great number of white flags, which they waived quite enthusiastically, supposing they could still deceive our brave Union men who had plead for them and saved their property from destruction, but it was all in vain. Their destruction was decreed by an indignant people, and three regiments would not have prevented them from burning the town. Our troops passed over; a few shots were fired at the rear guard of the retreating rebels, and a few arrests made of leading secessionists, among them H. H. Miller, who had been for some time with the rebel army, and came in with Jenkins and got trapped at home. E. A. Smith, who was seen firing with a revolver on our soldiers in the street; John S. Everett, who shot at one of our soldiers swimming the Guyandotte, and several others. And then the town was soon in flames. No Union man's house was set on fire, but several caught from the others. The town is, at least three-fourths of it, burnt up. All the stores, the hotel and the finest dwelling houses, are in ashes.

It is supposed that Jenkins went with his force to his own plantation, as the next night his warehouse was thrown open, a large fire burning in front of it, and a man with a lantern under the bank hailed the steamboat Moderator, but our Captain was not quite green enough to be caught in that secesh trap. He, however, rang the bell twice, as though he was going to land. But ten or twelve men showed themselves, and there is very little doubt that the warehouse was full of his ragamuffin crew.

When I left, there was a report that 3,000 infantry of the rebel army were at Barboursville, marching on Guyandotte, but I supposed it to be a false rumor.

Mr. Wheeler says, in addition to what he has written, that the first intimation he or any one else had of the attack upon the town, all was confusion, and indiscriminate fighting was going on in the streets. The attack was made about seven o'clock in the evening, and in a short time the rebels formed their lines around the town. Mr. Wheeler made his escape, in company with his little boy, by running into a corn field with a heavy fire in his rear. He walked all night before he met a man whom he dared to approach upon the subject of crossing the river. When he did finally encounter a Union (?) man, he had to employ the persuasive chink of the almighty dollar before he could be accommodated. Congressman Whaley acted gallantly, appearing in the streets and urging his men to resistance. The Secession citizens who knew of the contemplated attack, had succeeded in completely deluding Whaley's men. There was not a single picket out at the time of the attack, and no alarm was given.

The Guyandotte Affair.

A merchant of this city was a passenger on board the steamer General McClellan, on the Ohio river, near Guyandotte, last Sunday night, when that place was taken by the rebels. When they arrived at Sedars, a small town on the Virginia side, about nine or ten miles this side of Guyandotte, they found the town in general consternation. It was about midnight, and the women and children, several hundred in number, came rushing aboard, scantily attired, screaming with fright, for their safety. They had heard of the taking of Guyandotte, and expected the rebels would be upon them in a few minutes. Captain Wright of the General McClellan kindly received them on board. The passengers now were very naturally frightened, and desired to move off to a place of safety. The mate requested the permission of the Colonel, a pompous personage, to depart. It was plumply refused.

The Colonel, however, was compelled to succumb to the resolute Captain. He landed his Sedars people next morning, and resolutely proceeded on his way to Guyandotte with the stars and stripes waving over him, although he did not know what reception he might meet with at that point. Our informant states that the rebels killed and took about 250 soldiers at Guyandotte, with about 300 stand of arms. When he passed up Guyandotte was a smoking mass of ruins.—*Cin. Enq., Nov. 15th.*

Gross Conduct of our own Soldiers on the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad.

[From the Quincy Whig.]

On Monday last, three persons, two of whom were soldiers, belonging to the 16th regiment, got on board the train at Colchester, for this city, without tickets. They declared their determination to come on at all hazards, and as the train neared Tennessee, they fixed their bayonets, and cocked their muskets preparatory to resistance. They were, however, ejected from the cars, and as the train was moving off, one of them raised his piece and fired, the ball passing beneath the train and wounding a citizen who was standing on the other side.

But a short time since nine persons belonging to the same regiment, got on one of the trains upon the same Road, with muskets ready for use, expressing their determination not to be put off, and they were obliged to let them remain. Supt. Mead informs us that these occurrences are by no means rare and that members of this regiment are constantly on the line of the Road, with their muskets, making improper demonstrations. This is all wrong, and for the credit of the regiment, the officers should see that it is stopped immediately.

THE CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Edmondson county, on the 7th inst., says:

Brownsville was again occupied on Saturday evening by three hundred Confederate soldiers. They are robbing the country of every article of clothing and bedding and provisions, stock, and grain that can be of value to an army. Many citizens are leaving their homes and all to the mercy of the most fiendlike and unchristian enemy that was ever suffered to overrun any country. With their wives and little children they are seeking protection in other States.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Further Incidents of the Bombardment and Capture of Port Royal.

CIRCUIT OF THE CANNONADING FLEET.

The plan of the naval attack was arranged with great skill. Three circuits of the channel were taken. At each circuit a broadside was opened, the forts appearing in the way the whole force of the guns brought to bear upon the enemy with fearful effect. [illegible] the first circuit the [illegible] point of attack which to these batteries [illegible] effective. A number of them congregated in a cove, some distance up the inlet, and commanding a range of the rear of the forts. As the rear of the forts were comparatively unprotected, an attack in this direction would have most destructive effect upon the two garrisons.

The second circuit was only performed by the Wabash, Susquehanna, and Bienville. The Bienville, occupying the head of the starboard column, was necessarily nearer each of the forts than either of the other ships.

Capt. Smith, of the Bienville, as stated elsewhere, is a South Carolinian, and so is Capt. Drayton, the of Pocahontas. In the movements of the cannonading fleet the two vessels came side by side, and the two Captains standing on the wheelhouses, facing each other.

"Three cheers for South Carolina!" shouted Captain Smith, swinging his hat over his head with enthusiasm.

"Three cheers for South Carolina and the American flag!" responded Capt. Drayton, in a voice equally stentorious, and with a circuitous movement of his hat equally enthusiastic.

At one time, when the Bienville was within short range of Fort Walker, the whole fire of the fort was concentrated upon her, and she was struck in several places. One shot passed through the ship just forward of the foremast between the upper decks, and through the water line. Another struck one of the forward boat gavits; the third hit the funnel, and the fourth cut a shroud off. The most destructive shot was one that, after striking the water, glanced and hit the forward division under the bulwarks, and, passing through a beam a foot and a half thick, killed two men, and wounded two others. The men were employed at one of the guns.

Each round was of course more terrible than its predecessor, for the ships got still better and still closer range; the batteries answered manfully for at least two hours, by which time several of their guns were dismounted, and the place was evidently getting hot. Then they had a respite while the Wabash was taking her tow up the bay, and when the next round was opened, they were evidently crippled. They kept up the fight more than four hours, and while the last shower of shell fell in upon them, their sufferings must have been remarkable. At any rate, as the train of ships came towards them again, preparing to belch forth another tempest, a white flag was raised. Commodore Dupont instantly sent a small boat ashore carrying the American ensign and a flag of truce, in order to discover if the enemy were really conquered, and when the boat reached land, the battery was entirely deserted. The American flag was raised instantly for the first time in South Carolina since it was pulled down last April on the walls of Fort Sumter.

OUR VICTORY CELEBRATED.

The eager spectators all through the fleet were not slow to discover this. The officers jumped to their feet, half of them with tears starting out of their eyes, shook each other's hands, and danced around on the quarter deck, before they could find words to announce the news to the men. Then came three prodigious cheers from every one on board, and the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner, while all were straining their eyes to catch a glimpse of the well loved colors now victoriously restored, and once more dominant in this hot-bed of Rebellion. Every transport in the fleet took up the cheering, and the bands played national airs: Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and "I wish I was in Dixie." The secession flag was struck at a quarter of three o'clock; so that technically the engagement may be said to have lasted five hours; it had, however, terminated more than half an hour previous to this, and the cessation during the fight amounted to about three quarters of an hour. A message was speedily brought to Gen. Sherman from Commodore Dupont, announcing the result, and declaring the Commodore's readiness to assist the General in the landing of the troops.

SKETCH OF GENERAL DRAYTON.

The rebel General Thomas F. Drayton, who commanded the Southern troops in general, but who, it seems, was also in command of Fort Walker, is a native of South Carolina, and was born in 1808, in Charleston. In 1823 he was appointed a West Point cadet, and on the first of July, 1828, graduated, and became Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, from which position he resigned on the 15th of August, 1836. Subsequently he was appointed to the lucrative post of resident engineer of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad.

In 1838 he resigned, and occupied no very prominent office until the breaking out of the rebellion. Owing to the scarcity of West Point graduates in South Carolina, he was immediately made a General. His brother commanded the United States gunboat Pocahontas—one of the fleet.

SKETCH OF COLONEL ELLIOT.

Colonel Elliot, who was in command of Fort Beauregard, is believed to be a Tennessean by birth. The telegraph not having furnished his first name, we cannot be certain of his identity. It is probable, however, that he is the Lieut. Colonel George Elliot who commanded Col. Williamson's regular Tennessee mounted volunteers, from September, 1814, to April, 1815. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle of New Orleans, where he was wounded. Afterwards (in March, 1818,) he served under General Jackson. He was advanced to a colonelcy in 1818, and has held that grade ever since.

Efficiency of the Blockade Admitted by the Rebels.

A late number of the New Orleans *Crescent* says:

The heretofore magic word, cotton, is scarcely lisped now-a-days on the flags. Some parties—would-be operators—hope that the blockade may be broken or raised, but hoping will not effect it. *It is manifest that Great Britain will adhere to the position she assumed months ago*—a strict neutrality. There has been much talk and also a great many comments on what has been termed running the Lincoln blockade. Reports—and they will prove to be simple reports—say that 516 vessels have run the blockade since the 16th of May last. This is a very wild estimate, even if it is supported by returns or statements in the departments at Richmond. The blockade was enforced off the mouths of the Mississippi river on the 25th of May, at which time there were forty sail of vessels in this port outward bound, which were permitted to go to sea. The blockade commenced off Mobile and Pensacola about the same time. Vessels were allowed to leave these ports till the 8th of June. So far as New Orleans is to be considered, the last arrivals, via the Balize, were on the 29th of May last. There have been some arrivals and departures of schooners from the bayous on the Gulf. There have been some coasting vessels on the coast of Carolina evading the blockade; but all these will not count up 516. On the other hand, the Hessian steamer South Carolina has captured *seventeen schooners* in attempting to run the gauntlet between New Orleans and Texas ports. There have been only three or four vessels from Europe—one the Bermuda—that have successfully run the blockade. Some few West India traders have met with success on the Carolina coast. It is misleading foreign governments to make assertions of this character, that the blockade is easily avoided, when not a vessel has entered the port of New Orleans via the river for five months; and only one via the lake from a foreign port. Great Britain and France recognize the closing of our ports, whether it is effectual or ineffectual. It is, however, thought the steamer Nashville has got out of the port of Charleston and gone somewhere. It is also evident that the steamer Theodora, or Gordon, made a successful trip from that port to Cuba and back.

The Excelsior Cavalry Regiment of Kansas.

We are gratified to learn that this excellent regiment of Kansas Cavalry is rapidly filling up, and will soon be ready for the field. It is mustering at Fort Leavenworth, and its commanding officer, Col. A. C. Davis, was in the city yesterday, with his requisition for necessary equipments, &c. Col. Davis's is the twelfth regiment raised in Kansas, and notwithstanding the number already enlisted in that young State, the energy and reputation of Col. Davis promises to put the Twelfth Regiment in the field, filled to the maximum, in much less time than any regiment has yet been raised.

In a communication from our Kansas correspondent, published in our issue of the 7th inst., the following paragraph occurs:

"Among the new regiments, I beg leave to mention by name that of the "Excelsior Cavalry," commanded by Hon. A. C. Davis. I predict for this regiment a glorious future. Its material thus far is decidedly above the ordinary standard, and the high character and ability of its officers promise an efficiency of service not often excelled. Col. Davis himself is a young man of the finest physique and bearing, with all the most honored traits of the soldier. He is generous, patriotic and brave—just the man to be idolized by his men and dreaded by the rebels. And the sequel will show that these words of commendation are not unworthily bestowed. His regiment will soon be complete."

We believe our correspondent has not overstated Col. Davis's merits. Although young in years, he has already occupied many stations of importance, and always demonstrated his ability to serve the public to their interest and satisfaction; and his enthusiastic temperament, unfailing sagacity and untiring energy will find their most natural field of usefulness in active service against the rebels. Young men who desire to enter the cavalry service can do no better than to put themselves under the command of one so well calculated to lead them on to victory and distinction.

Three more companies are wanted to complete the "Excelsior," and those who speak first will be fortunate in entering the war well mounted and equipped, and under an able and gallant leader. The Excelsior Regiment will probably be attached to the deservedly popular brigade of Gen. James H. Lane.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

☞ Apropos to the arrival of a messenger (a British subject) from North Carolina, to conduct the two sons of the late Senator Douglas to that State, that their property be inherited may not be confiscated to the rebel government, is the following decision arrived at not long since by the Cabinet:

"That hereafter no passes will be granted to Northern persons who desire to go South to endeavor to save their property from confiscation. This course has been deemed necessary, as facts have been shown that some Northern men who have been thus favored have given valuable information to the Secessionists. It is almost impossible to discriminate in these cases between loyal men and traitors, and it is only way to remedy the evil is to refuse to all passes."

Letter from Romney.

[A lady in this city permits us to publish the following highly interesting letter from her son, a soldier in the 8th Ohio regiment, now at Romney, Virginia. We omit certain statements as to the forces at Romney, and proposed movements, though they would not be [illegible] by anyone communicating to the enemy. The account given of the people of Romney, is full of information of general interest. Of course we all feel sorry for the gallant and handsome soldiers of the 8th because the pretty girls of Romney are so bitterly secesh that they will not look at the boys as they march. We'll warrant, however, that the pretty little creatures see enough out of the corners of their eyes, even when their noses are turned up (terrible distortion!) to pick out the finest looking Yankees.]—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ROMNEY, Nov. 8, 1861.

Everything and everybody here is secesh, the women especially, and they take a great deal of pains to insult the boys on every occasion, by sneers and remarks. For instance, while McFarland and I were walking down street, one of them says, "There goes two of Lincoln's pups." I gave her an answer, but will not say what. She said no more, but commenced singing something about the Stars and Bars and Dixie's land, and kept it up as long as we could hear. They have three women in jail here for poisoning some of the boys of the 8th Ohio regiment. They sold the boys pies containing poison.

The folks here don't pretend to be Union at all, but say they are secesh and proud of it.

We are under General Kelly, and a very fine officer he is too—a soldier all over. We had a grand review of the whole force this afternoon.

* * * We expect some 10,000 more shortly. Then "On to Winchester" will be the cry. We expect the 6th, 9th and 10th regiments here soon. * * Everything looks like war. Here you see a captain of cavalry drilling, there a battery going up street, and one cannot go one square without a pass. There is a sentinel stationed at every corner, and it is necessary, for you have no idea how black the people look at soldiers, just as though they would like to kill any one of them. We came here in the same way that we went over our mountain march. We did not get off the cars at Oakland, but kept on to New Creek. We then got off and started on a march of 22 miles. We had a good turnpike all the way, with the exception of six miles. This is the finest country I have ever seen. The scenery on the road was splendid, and on our right was the grand old Alleghany mountains; on our left a beautiful valley. Splendid farms lay along the whole route, and, in fact, it looks like a civilized country, though very much secesh. But General Kelly makes them walk straight. When he came here there were some 2,000 secesh, and they had batteries planted, but what surprises me most, how our troops took the place. There was only one way to get here, and that was through a narrow gap, which was only wide enough for two wagons to pass, and a man could no more climb up the sides of it than he could the side of a house, and they had cannon planted so they could command the whole gap. Two hundred of our men, with a battery there, could keep out an army, but, as some of the boys sent a few shell amongst them, away they went. We captured their battery, ammunition, tents, provisions, wagons, horses, in fact everything—but did not kill many or take many prisoners. There are some very fine looking girls here, but bitter secesh.

A very pretty girl was sitting at a window when the regiment was passing, and she would not even look out as we passed, although the band was playing at the time, but she sat there and turned up her dainty nose at us. That is the way they all do. If you meet one as you walk along the street, she is sure to throw out some slur, but we don't care for that. I think our going to Kentucky is all over, for awhile at least. We are on the Upper Potomac, only sixteen miles from the Big Potomac, so I would not be surprised if we would see Washington yet. We are about one hundred miles from Harper's Ferry, in sight of the Blue Ridge on one side, and the Alleghanies on the other.

The Charleston Mercury on the Coast Expedition.

[From the Charleston Mercury, 9th.]

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER INVADERS.

South Carolina began the war; and it is, perhaps, fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it. The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They came to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as General Butler of Massachusetts says, "The war is to be illuminated by her burning cities and villages." We have foreseen, and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. We have wished that it could have been otherwise; and that the redemption of Maryland, and the protection of South Carolina, had been accomplished by fighting on the banks of the Potomac.

But since all our efforts to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed, we await with cheerfulness, the fate which is upon us. There are few calamities without some redeeming advantages, to those who suffer. We can, and we will, make this invasion another occasion for illustrating the characteristics of Southern soldiers. "Let the invaders come," is the unanimous feeling of our people. Our Yankee enemies will, sooner or later, learn to their cost, the difference between invaders for spoils and power, and defenders of their liberties, their homes, and their native land. If they can take Charleston, with twenty-five thousand men, let them have it. We are unworthy to possess it; and it will be a fitting memorial—laid in ashes—of our imbecility and base degeneracy.

But if, on the contrary, we shall give to every one of our invaders, who shall remain on our soil, a prison above it, or a grave beneath it—will it not end the contest? Carolinians, the great cause of the Confederacy rests on your arms. Strike for the independence of the Confederate States, your homes, and your native land. It has pleased God to place upon you the responsibility of closing, as he did that of commencing, this glorious war. Free and far, let your names spread amongst the nations of the earth as one of the freest, bravest and most enlightened people that has lived in the tide of time. Let us all, with one heart, repeat the noble sentiment of one of her dead sons: "It is better for South Carolina to be the cemetery of free men than the home of slaves."

How Musical Artists Affect Each Other.

The Countess Merlin, in her memoirs of Madame Malibran, gives a charming instance of this: "The presence," she says, "of Mademoiselle Sontag, at the Italian theatre, was fresh stimulus for Maria's talent, and contributed to its perfection. Each time that the former obtained a brilliant triumph, Maria wept, and exclaimed, '*Mon Dieu!*' why does she sing so well?' then from these tears sprang a beauty and sublimity of harmony, of which the public had the benefit. It was the ardent desire of amateurs to hear these two charming artists sing together in the same opera; but they mutually feared each other, and for some time the much coveted gratification was deferred. One night they met at a concert at my house; a sort of plot had been laid, and toward the middle of the concert they were asked to sing the duet in 'Tancredi.' For a few moments they showed fear, hesitation; but at last they yielded, and approached the piano, amidst the acclamations of all present. They both seemed agitated and disturbed, and observant of each other; but presently the conclusion of the symphony fixed their attention, and the duet began. The enthusiasm their singing excited was vivid, and so equally divided, that at the end of the duet, and in the midst of the applause, they gazed at each other, bewildered, delighted, astonished; and by a spontaneous movement, and involuntary attraction, their hands and lips met, and a kiss of peace was given and received with all the vivacity and sincerity of youth. The scene was charming, and has assuredly not been forgotten by those who witnessed it."

Fire in the Boston Menagerie.

Of the destruction by fire of George K. Goodwin & Co.'s extensive menagerie, last Tuesday night, at Boston, the *Journal* of that city says:

Among the animals lost, was a Royal Bengal Tiger, said to have been the largest and best specimen in the country, and the most valued of any single animal in the collection. The other animals were all fine specimens, and numbered three lions, four leopards, two African tigers, two bears, a hyena, jakal, African goat, muskeat, leopardcat, horned horse, about forty monkeys, two trick mules, three trick ponies and five horses, all of which perished. No person could be found who heard a single growl or groan from any of the animals, and as they were all found dead after the fire had been extinguished, the probability is that all were smothered to death before the flames reached any of the cages.

The animals alone were valued at about $10,000, and probably could not have been purchased for that sum. Besides this, the loss in wagons, harness, &c., was of considerable amount, and in further addition, a fine collection of wax statuary, owned by Mr. Charles Gassett, and valued at between $3,000 and $4,000, was destroyed.

The Prisoners' Depot at Sandusky.

[From the Sandusky Register.]

Col. Hoffman has been already some days in town, and has completed all the preliminary arrangements for the renting of a portion of Johnson's Island for a Prisoner's Depot, and for putting up the structures to be erected. Messrs. P. Gregg and W. T. West have undertaken to erect the buildings required, and have already entered upon their work. The first cargo of lumber—40,000 feet—went over yesterday afternoon; locations for the erections were looked up, and in a very few days the Island will be one scene of bustle and activity.

The structures to be put up are of considerable magnitude and 18 in number. There are to be three buildings for "Officers' Quarters," each 105 feet by 24, and two stories high, one for Soldiers' Quarters, four for quarters for prisoners—officers, each 122 feet by 20, and two stories high, four for quarters for prisoners—privates, one hospital, one store house and two block houses.

An approximate idea may be formed of what is to be done, when it is understood that the buildings to be erected will require about 700,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 shingles. The buildings are also to have 875 windows, each of twelve panes of 9 by 14 glass. In other words, 4500 panes of glass are to let the in daylight and reveal the outer world.

We cannot see how any finer place for a Prisoners' Depot could be selected in the world. The isolation, the surroundings, the lay of the ground, and all combined, render it just the place.

PERIL OF ARMY SURGEONS.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th says:

Dr. W. Lee White, Surgeon of the Second Kentucky Regiment in Western Virginia, and Dr. Wirtz, the Medical Director, were fired at repeatedly on Sunday last, at Gauley, by the rebels across the river, as they were proceeding with a red flag to rescue some wounded men of the pickets. The rebels paid no respect to the flag, but fired at least a dozen shots at it. The Doctors, however, escaped without injury, and brought the wounded men safely into camp.

☞ C. H. Parker has been appointed Superintendent of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island R. R., and Z. G. Simmons General Manager of the same.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Belmont.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7, 11 o'clock P. M.

I have just returned from the battle-field, and am too much fatigued to give you anything like a detailed account of the great and glorious victory we have achieved here today. Suffice it to say the defeat of the enemy was overwhelming and disastrous, leaving the field strewn with their dead, and wounded, to say nothing of the over coats, knapsacks, guns, etc., they threw aside the better to facilitate their inglorious flight. We pursued them about seven miles to their boats, where we captured large quantities of ammunition, etc. The gallant One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment charged up to within fifty yards of the boats on which they embarked, under the most terrific cannonade from their gunboats, which fortunately overshot our men, doing no damage whatever, with the exception of Colonel Smith having his horse shot from under him.

The enemy's forces amounted to full 7,000, and were commanded by Gen. McClernand in person, assisted by Gen. Bowling, who is among the prisoners. Gen. Bowling was captured by Rev. James Rogers, of Somerville, who at the same time captured a stand of colors. Col. Dougherty is also a prisoner, and Col. Beaufort, who came down with a flag of truce the other day from Cairo, is among the slain, and several others of their field officers are either killed or captured.

Our forces actively engaged at first consisted of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Col. John V. Wright; the Twenty second, commanded by Col. Thomas J. Freeman; the Second by J. Knox Walker; the Twenty-first by Col. Picket, and Col. Tappan's Thirteenth Arkansas regiment. These four regiments, making in all about twenty-five hundred effective men, bore up most gallantly against three to one for more than two hours. General Pillow had chief command, and deserves all the praise for doing some of the most desperate fighting ever done on this continent. General Cheatham, however, when our men had been beaten back with the loss of one battery, (Captain Watson's,) carried over Colonel Russell's Ninth Tennessee regiment, Colonel Marks's Eleventh Louisiana, and Colonel Smith's One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee, retook the battery, and carried death and destruction among them everywhere. The Fourth commanded by Lieut. Colonel O. F. Strahl, was also ordered over, but was held in reserve and did not actively engage in the fight. This was owing to a simultaneous attack made on the batteries by the gunboats, as well as the apprehension that a land force was moving on us from the Kentucky side. A portion of this regiment, however, was detailed to bring in the wounded of the Lincolnites who were left on the field. A great number were thus taken up and cared for, and the men are just now returning to their encampment. The scene is a sad enough spectacle by moonlight, and how much worse it will be in daylight I cannot tell.

Our loss is considerable, the heaviest being sustained by the four regiments first engaged. Captain J. Welby Armstrong, of the Second regiment, was killed, and Captain Saffarrans severely wounded. No other commissioned officers, except Lieut. Walker, either killed or wounded.

Lieut. Walker is not considered dangerous. Capt. Taylor, of Pickett's regiment, and Capt. Wm. Jackson, of Jackson's battery, are both dangerously wounded.

Capt. Burton's company, Thirteenth regiment, was literally cut to pieces, Lieut. Ray being killed. We have lost a few commissioned officers, but I am unable, at this time to learn their names.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to one hundred and fifty, while that of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must be from five to eight hundred at least. We also captured several wagons, two stand of colors, and some pieces of artillery. The battle lasted nearly all day, and was terrific throughout.

Yours, in haste, JUVENIS.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by one of our volunteers, a member of Col. Pickett's regiment, who participated in the battle near Columbus, to his brother in this city:

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7—11 P. M.

* * * The battle lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M., and resulted in great loss on both sides. Col. Tappan's Arkansas regiment lost fifty or sixty killed, and about two hundred wounded. Our regiment (Colonel Pickett's Tennessee) sustained the next heaviest casualties—our killed being sixteen, and wounded about one hundred. Col. Pickett had his horse shot four times. Our force, when we were attacked, was about twenty-four hundred strong, under command of Gen. Pillow; and after maintaining our position against the assaults of eight thousand for two hours, our ammunition being exhausted, we retreated to the river, where we were reinforced by Gen. Cheatham's brigade.

Watson's battery, which had been taken by the enemy, was then recaptured, after great loss, and the complete rout of the Federals. The vicinity of the battery was strewn with the dead for a hundred yards.

News Concerning Price and McCulloch.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 5, 1861.—From gentlemen who have just arrived from the northern portion of the State, we learn that Gen. McCulloch is camping near the State border, and that troops are daily flocking to join his forces. Gen. Price's army is now at Neosho, which is about forty miles from the Arkansas line. He has seventeen thousand men, but they are indifferently armed and poorly clad, but their patriotism rises above these obstacles, and they are waiting with the eagerness of a wolf for his prey to pounce upon the Lincoln forces. Gen. Price was compelled to retreat from Lexington from the sad fact that he had no ammunition, but he is now prepared for Fremont, and desires to decoy him away from the railroads, when he will give him fight, and re-enact the Oak Hills victory.

Your readers will probably remember that Neosho is the village which was destroyed by Jim Lane and his motley crew of jayhawkers. We met to-day an old editor from that place, who had his office consumed by the flames from that rabble.

The Legislature of this State met in extra session yesterday. Thos. Fletcher presiding in the Senate, and Bradly Bunch speaker of the House. The senatorial question is the principal theme when there is no very interesting war news to tower over that issue. The candidates are Hon. R. W. Johnson, Hon. C. B. Mitchell, Gen. Jas. Yell, Gen. Albert Pike, and several others. The first named gentleman will unquestionably be chosen on the first ballot, but who will be the other successful man, cannot with certainty be determined at this period. Yours, etc., KEY.

Gen. Thomas holding Schoepff Back.

["Wild Cat" Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Gen. Schoepff, the commander of the army in the Cumberland Mountains, (I said commander, which I believe is untrue, for he dares not to move a peg until he has the sign manual of Gen. Thomas, who stays back at Crab Orchard or Dick Robinson,) is a Hungarian, well qualified, so far as I can judge after a week's acquaintance, for the command. But he is stopped, checkmated, fretted, worried, tormented and annoyed every hour by the necessity of asking the consent of General Thomas to do this, that or the other thing. He hardly dares to post a picket or send out a scout without the permission of the Crab Orchard General first had and obtained. Then again, the Quartermaster sends up his stores by the mouthful. At no one time since the army advanced have we had three days' provisions in camp. If Gen. Schoepff is worth a row of pins, he surely is worthy of being trusted with some discretion, and ought not to be compelled to keep an army of 5,000 men doing police duty, while the golden moments in which the conquest of East Tennessee and Kentucky are to be completed, are slipping unmarked and unnoticed like the sand in the glass.

PALMER'S MAP OF VIRGINIA.—A map of Virginia, showing the distribution of its slave population from the census of 1860, has been prepared by Major Palmer for the laudable and patriotic purpose of creating a fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States army. By the system of shades, that which is intended to be represented (the percentage of the slaves in each county of the State) is seen at a glance. In the opinion of the highest authorities, "it goes far towards telling deepest the story of secession in Virginia," since the darkest shades show the darkest haunts of rebellion.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th says Governor Morton stated on Monday in a conversation with some gentlemen in that city, that there would be ready within a week in Ohio and Indiana 16,000 men, and that they would at once be ordered into Kentucky.

WISCONSIN PAR CURRENCY,
Bought at Milwaukee Rates.

ILLINOIS STUMP-TAIL,
Wisconsin Discredited Currency,
AND ALL UNCURRENT MONEY,
WANTED,
At better rates than any "Bank-Note List."
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WAR RISKS.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established..........1841.
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This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $[illegible] on the lives of soldiers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired.
OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents,
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FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
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SAIL MAKERS,
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Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c. &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tent in the following States and Territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
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YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
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MERINO WRAPPERS,
SILK WRAPPERS,
Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers!
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FOR GENTLEMEN,
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HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
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OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
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We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
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Be particular to finding the number,
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Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND
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Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, [illegible]
Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
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30 Boxes
DOUBLE FACED RIBBONS,
The Latest Novelty in the Paris Market.
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BONNET VELVET,
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STATIONERY,
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BOOK BINDING,
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PAPER RULING,
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PAPER RULING,

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WOOL HOODS

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"SHETLAND CLOUDS,"

IN ALL COLORS.

New styles of "Pacific Mills" and "Manchester"

DELAINES.

Some beautiful

Dress Goods, Very Low.

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Special Notices.

To House Owners.—Dr. Sweet's [illegible] ... unrivalled by any, in cases of Rheumatism, ... Sprains, Bruises ... [illegible]

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. ... [illegible] ... Address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

For the cheapest and best Hair ... [illegible] ... All articles will be given entire satisfaction.

CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly with Consumption. Every physician ... [illegible] ... commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

[illegible] ... the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, ... [illegible]

Price of Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for ..., with full and clear directions.

Office, 195 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE,

Post Office Box 4880, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

Is now published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS,

No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99......South Clark Street......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments ... [illegible] ... at the Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 2484.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of ... [illegible] ... before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

[illegible] J. & A. HERZOG, 192 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

[illegible] ... Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

[illegible] ... AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all description of PIPE FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER, Together with every variety of Fittings for the same. ... STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS, For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. ... 10 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SHEEP. ... [illegible]

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 19 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing ... [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THE DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., ... No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J ... [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &C.,

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK, ... [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, on first class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.

Commercial Paper Wanted.

B. F. DOWNING & CO. 81 Clark-st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago. ... CHANDLER & LEE, ... [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington Streets.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 6 Broad street, (one door from Wall.) New York, Oct. 8th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$600,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupon of interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE

-AND-

Collection Office,

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated......February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 23 Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 8th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, Ill., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, through accomplishments and excellent apparatus, for the regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000) ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and all other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. ... [illegible] ... Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, ...
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 8 Astor House.
A. COLSON, ...
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 111 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
B. C. CHASE, Agent, 123 River street, Troy, N. Y.
... GRISWOLD, Fr't Agt. 111 River st. ...
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. I. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
... [illegible] Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., Prest. Line, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
... [illegible] Kenosha, Wis.
... WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of best pattern. Made and sold by ... [illegible] ... 48 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

In Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Book-cases, Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Sofa, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. ... Please call and examine this stock before buying elsewhere.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

LITTLE-OR-NOTHINGS.

"A Map of Busy Life, Its Fluctuations and Its Vast Concerns."—Cowper.

—If you give a jest, take one.

—Men of many words are generally men of many puffs.

—Never fish for praise—it is not worth the bait.

—To offer advice to an angry man, is like blowing against a tempest.

—If you treat your inferiors with familiarity, expect the same from them.

—The beauty of behavior consists in the manner, not the matter, of your discourse.

—Very few diseases are so mortal as the fear of death.

—Neither despise nor oppose what you do not understand.

—Love is the seraph; and faith and hope are but the wings by which it flies.

—The good man's life, like the mountain top, looks beautiful because it is near to heaven.

—A woman should have no male friends but those who are the friends of her husband.

—There is no friend to man so true, so kind, so real, and so good as woman.

—Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits.

—Women should set good examples for the men are always following them.

—Insult not another for his want of a talent you possess—he may have others which you want.

—Make your company a rarity, and people will value it. Men despise what they can easily have.

—Value truth, however you come by it. Who would not pick up a jewel that lay on a dunghill?

—You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be TRUTH.

—If a favor is asked of you, grant it, if you can. If not, refuse it in such a manner as that one denial may be sufficient.

—Wit without humanity degenerates into bitterness. Learning without prudence into pedantry.

—He who knows the world, will not be too bashful. He who knows himself, will not be impudent.

—If you are conscious of being green, and don't want folks to see it, try to be an invisible green.

—When does a farmer act with great rudeness toward his corn? When he pulls its ears.

MODERN LITERATURE.—Most books in these days are like some kinds of trees—a great many leaves and no fruit.

—Why cannot the Emperor Napoleon insure his life? Because no one can be found who can make out his policy.

—Ladies are like violets; the more modest and retiring they appear, the more you love them.

—The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.

—It is better to wear out than to rust out. We must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but strike till it is made hot.

—Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and the beast by nature.

—A lively imagination is a great gift, provided education tutors it. If not, it is nothing but a soil equally luxuriant for all kinds of seeds.

—To pin our faith on another man's sleeve, and submit to be led by authority, deprives us of independence, and subjects us to just contempt.

—"I have millions of money," said a dashing gent to a girl about to run away with him; "but you might as well scrape up all the jewels and spare change you have got."

—Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last, and the heart which asks but for another heart to make it happy, will never seek in vain.

AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION OF A YANKEE.—"Bedad, if he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up next mornin' an' go round sellin' maps to the inhabitants."

—"Sam, do you know why that stick of wood you're sawing is like the elephant that was here last week?" "I'll be hanged if I can see any resemblance. Why is it, Bill?" "Because you saw it, to be sure!"

—Don't let your children learn good and bad things indiscriminately. To be sure, the bad might be eradicated in after years, but it is easier to sow clean seed than to cleanse dirty wheat.

—Not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time in the wide-spreading current of sound; not a prayer is lisped but its record is stamped on the law of Nature by the seal of the Almighty's will.

—Home can never be transferred, never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated to parental love by the innocence and sports of childhood is the only home of the human heart.

—The sweetest and most satisfactory connections in life are those formed between persons of congenial minds, equally linked together by the conformity of their virtues, and by the ties of esteem.

—Too much preciseness and solemnity in pronouncing what one says in common conversation, as if one was preaching, is generally taken for an indication of self-conceit and arrogance.

FRIENDSHIP.—True friendship increases as life's end approaches, just as the shadow lengthens every degree the sun declines toward the setting sun.

—Be careful of your word, even in keeping the most trifling appointment. But do not blame another for a failure of that kind till you have heard his excuse.

—Do not endeavor to shine in all companies. Leave room for your hearers to imagine something within you beyond all you have said. And remember, the more you are praised, the more you are envied.

—Nothing is more unmannerly than to reflect on any man's profession, sect, or natural infirmity. He who stirs up against himself another's self-love, provokes the strongest passion in human nature.

—He who talks too fast, outruns his hearer's thoughts. He who speaks too slow, gives his hearer pain by hindering his thoughts, as a rider who frets his horse by reining him in too much.

—Never think to entertain people with what lies out of their way, be it ever so curious in its kind. Who would think of regaling a circle of ladies with the beauties of Homer's Greek, or a company of country squires with Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries.

—He who is guilty of flattery, declares himself to be sunk from every noble and manly sentiment, and shows that he thinks the person he presumes upon deprived of modesty and discernment. Though flattery is so common in courts, it is the very insolence of rudeness.

—As it is not he who eats the more, but he who has the better digestion, that enjoys the better health; so it is not he who has read the more, but he whose studies have been the more useful, that ought to be esteemed the more respectable as respects his learning.

—Women often lose the men they love, and who love them. By mere wantonness or coquetry they reject, and then repent; they should be careful not to take this step too hastily, for a proud, high-minded, gifted man will seldom ask a woman twice.

—Mrs. Chibbles has great ideas of her husband's military powers. "For two years," says she, "he was a lieutenant in the horse-marines, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of sapheads and minors."

—A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean coolly replied, "I cannot see the least necessity for that."

—When a late master of the Chapel Royal heard that a distinguished member of the musical profession had been knighted, he is said to have observed: "I suppose it must be on the score of his merit, not on the merit of his score."

—A gentleman was once praising the personal charms of a very homely woman before Mr. Foote, the comedian, who whispered to him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" said the other. "Every right by the law of nations, as the first discoverer."

A COMPARISON.—A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits.

—Lord St. Leonards, when Mr. Sugden, on entering Parliament, having heard that he had been turned into ridicule, for being the son of a hair-dresser, made answer:—"So I am, and I am come into House to give a dressing to the Whigs."

VALUE OF FORTITUDE.—As we stand by the sea-shore and watch the huge tides come in, we retreat, thinking we will be overwhelmed; soon, however, they flow back. So with the waves of trouble in the world; they threaten us, but a firm resistance makes them break at our feet.

MONEY ON INTEREST.—A man made a fortune by industry and close economy, and used to loan his money on interest. One day, in midsummer, a friend happening to say to him, "How pleasant it is to have such long, bright days?"—"Way, y-e-s," replied he, "but these long days the interest comes in slow."

—Every household has its pet names. Mr. Jones enchants his helpmate by calling her "his idol." Jones, however, privately spells it *i-d-l-e*. Mrs. Jones is a nice woman—an affectionate woman—but she has constitutional aversion to working.

—Nothing can convey more consolation and support to a high-minded, virtuous woman, in the midst of sorrow and misfortunes, than the recollection of the conduct of her sex under similar circumstances. When encompassed by dangers, difficulties, or death, women have continued to adhere with fidelity to their husbands' fortunes under every vicissitude.

—A bad-tempered judge was annoyed by an old gentleman who had a very chronic cough, and after repeatedly desiring the crier to keep the court quiet, at length angrily told the offending gentleman that he would fine him one hundred pounds if he did not cease coughing, when he was met with the reply: "I will give your lordship two hundred pounds if you will stop it for me."

ANIMAL FOOD.—It is a well-established fact that, amongst those animals who get the least animal food, mortality is greatest and disease is most rife. One of the most common forms of disease generated by an exclusively vegetable diet is scrofula, and when tramples to this cause the most speedy remedy is the addition of animal food to the diet. There are also many other forms of disease produced by the want of animal food, which require for their cure but an abundant supply of the needed material.

"DEAD AS A HERRING."—The herring is a delicate fish. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak, and immediately expires; and though it be thrown instantly back into the water, it never recovers. Hence the proverb, "Dead as a herring."

—Fools pretend to foretell what will be the issue of things, and are laughed at for their awkward conjectures. Wise men, being aware of the uncertainty of human affairs, and having observed how small a matter often produces a great change, are modest in their conjectures.

A SMART YOUTH.—When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rogue replied: "I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning-rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of liberty!"

THE GOOD WIFE.—She commandeth her husband in any equal matter, by constantly obeying him. She never crosseth his husband in the spring-tide of his anger, but stays till it be ebbing water. Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and she makes plain cloth to be velvet by her handsome wearing it.—*Fuller.*

—If you would add a lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behavior. To excel in anything valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the Divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding, and studied virtue, you have only done your duty. And thus there seems little ground left for vanity.

—The aborigines of Australia have no idea of a Supreme Divinity, the creator and governor of the world, the witness of their actions and their future Judge. They have no objects to worship, even of a subordinate or inferior rank. They have no idols, no temples, no sacrifices. In short, they have nothing whatever of the character of religion, or of religious observance, to distinguish them from the beasts that perish.

MONEY—HOW TO KEEP IT.—The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost as certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few shillings, and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of good, solid work, honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluence and comfort than he who, in his haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy region lying between fair dealing and actual fraud. Among the wisest and most thrifty men of wealth, the current proverb is, "Money goes as it comes." Let the young make a note of this, and see that their money comes fairly, that it may long abide with them.

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

Edward P. Allis & Co.,

(Formerly Draker & Sevilla.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,

AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and

Foundry Work of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,

For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire

A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE.

GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,

AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.

Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,

And the celebrated

SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.

General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.

ALLEN & DALTON'S

Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,

71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

PRICES REDUCED.

200 Bbls. Oil,

KIERS' BEST,

200 bbls. STAR OIL,

FOR SALE BY

POPE & SLOCUM,

No. 122 CLARK STREET.

LADIES' FURS,

HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 193 Lake st., corner Wells.

JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY.

A most Exquisit Perfume.

JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY,

A new and very popular Perfume.

Jaque's Extract of the Pond Lily,

AT GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods, 209 RANDOLPH STREET.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM,

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ORMSBY COAL—For sale,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at Milwaukee, ... [illegible] ... J. M. JONES.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,

No. 133 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash ... [illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO

$1.50 PER DAY.

A. WISE & SON Proprietors.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Hay or Flour filled in short order ... [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

FOR OFFICER'S UNIFORMS,

BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,

Of good quality and Regulation Colors, A few pieces of those very scarce goods JUST RECEIVED BY W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,

200 pieces more of those

ALL WOOL DE LAINES,

(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS)

FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,

100 Pieces

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—500 Pieces

FRENCH MERINOS,

Below the cost of Importation.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest stock in the West.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE.

Empress Cloths,

OTTOMAN VELOURS,

VELOURS DE POPLINS,

And all the Latest Paris Novelties in Dress Goods now in stock.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

We now exhibit in our

CLOAK ROOM

All the Latest Paris Shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of Fashionable Material, at extremely low prices.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

For the Retail Price of the Materials.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

At $27.50.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NETT CASH,

200 Packages DOMESTICS,

Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c. all bought for nett cash, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30......LAKE STREET......30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Pegged Kip Boots, and Stoga Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

27 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions.

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.

Dealers in

Tinners' Stock.

Agents for

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

BOWERS & CO.

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

Packing House, corner ... [illegible] ... Provisions on commission.

Wholesale Houses.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

31 & 33...South Water Street...31 & 33

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 33 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTEREN,	JAPANNED TIN WARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.	

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, C. W. BELDEN.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62......LAKE STREET......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
350 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
250 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a proceeding. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

123 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FOUNTAINS.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. ... [illegible]

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,

W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,

Cleveland, Ohio,

Manufacturers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL.

Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

To Jobbers in Oil we would say we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS!

BONNETS!!

In every variety.

FOR WINTER WEAR,

At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

Paper Hangings!

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

31 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 21 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago. S. K. CLARK & CO., 19 Broad Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Bags, and Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers. ... Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

BUR SACKS—Every size and kind.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of Stores and residences. ... [illegible] ... JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to inform her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office ... [illegible] ... P. O. Box ...

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

79......SOUTH CLARK STREET......79

Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. ... Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes. Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c. constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—S.S. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 16th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PATSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—S.S. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 16th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PATSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. J. HULL, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, ... [illegible] ... and that a summons thereupon was issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts' Sol'rs.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago.

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated ... Tobacco ... [illegible]

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 18th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York......$ 300,000
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn......150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York......150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn......200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y......200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y......250,000
Northern Assurance Company of London......
International Life Ins. Society, London......

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,

No. 180 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is......$150,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is......150,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents......$ [illegible]
2d—Real Estate unincumbered......none.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and Mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage......[illegible]
5th—Bank and other stocks......[illegible]
6th—Debts due for Premiums......[illegible]
7th—All other securities......[illegible]

Total Assets......$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due......$ [illegible]
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof......[illegible]
All other claims against the Company......none.

Total Liabilities......$[illegible]

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TENNIS J. BERGEN, President.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year Eighteen hundred and Sixty-Two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York......$ 300,000
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn......150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York......150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn......200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y......200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y......250,000
Northern Assurance Company of London......[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London......[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 180 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Corn Exchange Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.
2d—The amount of capital stock is......$200,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is......200,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents......$ [illegible]
2d—Real Estate......
3d—Stock owned by the Company......[illegible]
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first liens on Real Estate......[illegible]
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Stocks, Bonds and securities, other than Real Estate......[illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums......[illegible]
7th—Accrued interest not due......[illegible]
All other assets belonging to the Co......[illegible]

Total Assets......$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Amount of losses unadjusted......$ [illegible]
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company......[illegible]
All other claims against the Company......[illegible]

Total Liabilities......$ [illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, ... 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twenty sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York......$ 300,000
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn......150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York......150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn......200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y......200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y......250,000
Northern Assurance Company of London......[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London......2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 180 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.

No. 141 LAKE STREET

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) to those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. S. Burley, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean m'a donne aussi la permission de me referer a lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate......[illegible]
Upper ... Vul. Rubber......[illegible]
... Silver......[illegible]
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates......[illegible]
Gold Fillings......[illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he feels confident in saying that his work is ... [illegible] ... TERMS CASH. Office, No. ... Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 93 West Randolph street, ... [illegible] ... Charges moderate.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

PRICES FROM $35 to $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,

4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.

These are RAPID and SIMPLE machines in the world. ... [illegible] ... L. CORNELL & CO., Box 81, Chicago, Ill.

Commission Merchants.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

189 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

189½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, ... South Water Street, ... [illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale or on shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861. ... J. O. WRIGHT, ... W. WHITNEY.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., &c., ... [illegible] ... customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

No. 72 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

... SOUTH WATER STREET ... Albert Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. H. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 88 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east.

N. C. SHERMAN, J. D. HALL, T. G. McLAURY.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business ... [illegible] ... 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1856.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. M. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 226 South Water street......Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4......Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill......No. 4. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 189 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. ... [illegible]

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box ...

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Reynolds, Wm. H. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; ... [illegible] ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 24 South Water Street, ... [illegible]

MURRY NELSON. E. A. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 120 and 122 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 19 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. E. STORR.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. ... Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, &c. ... Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. ... HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, ... No. 21 South Water Street. ... Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 134 South Water st. ... [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., ... [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHAN S,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

... Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. ... G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. ... South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ROE. ... UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 197 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, &c.,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., ... [illegible] ... JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 S. Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

22 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS R. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, ... [illegible]

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

... [illegible]

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 129 South Water street.

1,000 BARRELS choice, selected, hand picked "JENITON" APPLES, FOR WINTER USE, For sale in lots to suit, by PARKER, RAYMOND & MILLER, 137 South Water street.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1861.

THE CITY.

COL. BELL'S CAVALRY.—Col. Bell received [illegible] a full company of men for his cavalry [illegible] yesterday. He is making rapid [progress] in filling his ranks.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The call of the common [law] docket in the Circuit Court commences Monday at No. 900, and will extend no [fur]ther than No. 970 during the day.

COL. MULLIGAN'S LECTURE.—The public [sho]uld not forget Col. Mulligan's lecture this [Monday] evening. The excellence of its ob[ject] should ensure a crowded house.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell at [auc]tion this morning, at 9½ o'clock, at 82 [La]ke street, a fine assortment of household [fur]niture, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FOR THE LADIES.—The ladies of [the] North Division are requested to send their [ref]reshments for the Fair in aid of the Home [for] the Friendless on Tuesday instead of [We]dnesday.

"THE COTTON KINGDOM," being a traveler's [ob]servations in the Slave States—by Fred. Law [Olms]ted. Just published and for sale by [W]alsh, corner of Madison street and Custom [Ho]use Place.

RECRUITS FOR THE CHICAGO LEGION.—Lieu[ten]ant Sweeny arrived in this city on Satur[da]y evening, with a squad of thirty-four picked [men], recruited in Vermilion County, for Capt. [M]cManus's company, of the Chicago Legion.

FOR CAIRO.—Deputy Sheriff John Grey will [le]ave Chicago on Tuesday morning for Cairo, [Bi]rd's Point and Paducah and will take any [pa]rcels which may be left at Hoffman's cloth[in]g store, in the basement of the Sherman [Ho]use.

CHICAGO MUSICIANS ABROAD.—Mr. George [F.] Root, Miss F. A. Root and Mrs. Cassie Mat[tis]on of this city, have been delighting the [cit]izens of Janesville with a concert, forming [th]e close of a musical convention held by Mr. [Ro]ot.

☞ Persons desiring instruction in dancing, [sh]ould call at Martin's Chicago Dancing [Ac]ademy. It is the largest and most elegant [in] the West, and the teachers are competent [an]d attentive. Soirees of the school, Tuesday [an]d Saturday evenings.

BURGLARY.—The boot and shoe store of S. C. [Bla]ckberry, 9 South Clark street, was entered [by] burglars last night, and a large number of [bo]ots were taken away. The door of the [ro]om was secured by a padlock, which was [w]renched off to effect the entrance.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS FESTIVAL.—[Th]e public should understand that no charge [fo]r admission in the day time will be made [du]ring the festival for the Home of the Friend[les]s. In the evening the price for admission [wi]ll be 25 cents.

MEETINGS.—The adjourned meeting of the [M]anagers of the Home for the Friendless will [be] held this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, [in] the lower room of Bryan Hall. The Com[mi]ttee on Decorations are requested to meet [at] the same time and place.

THE THIRD MINNESOTA.—The Third Minne[so]ta Regiment left St. Paul on Saturday noon [an]d will arrive in this city about three o'clock [M]onday morning. They will proceed imme[dia]tely to Louisville via the Michigan Central [R]ailroad.

SERMONS ON THE BOOK OF REVELATION.—[R]ev. Mr. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's [C]hurch this (Sunday) evening the first of two [di]scourses on the Book of Revelation. In[qui]rers are invited to attend, and are request[ed] to bring hand Bibles with them for ref[e]rence.

THE LAKE STREET PAVEMENT.—The Lake [st]reet improvement is progressing rapidly, [th]e Nicholson pavement having reached mid[w]ay the block between Wells and Franklin [st]reets. The vehicular portion of the commu[ni]ty will hail the completion of this improve[m]ent with delight.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ IT.—Another [su]pply just received, of Charles Dickens' new [w]ork, "Great Expectations," complete in one [v]olume and illustrated; sold at the low price [o]f 25 cents a volume, and sent free by mail on [r]eceipt of price. Bamford & Baldwin are the [a]gents, No. 13 Lake street.

☞ Attention is called to the card of Dr. [B]ogue, which will be found in another col[u]mn. From his long residence here, and the [w]ell known character of his patients, to some [o]f whom he refers, no further guarantee is [n]eeded to assure those who entrust the care [o]f their teeth to him, of skillful and faithful [t]reatment. Dr. Bogue's office is at No. 141 [L]ake Street.

☞ At Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile Col[le]ge rooms is a good place to spend the winter [e]venings. A new class in writing will be [fo]rmed Monday evening, November 18th. We [u]nderstand new classes are also forming in [a]rithmetic and book keeping. Now is a good [t]ime to commence, and there is no better [p]lace.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT.—The Concert for [th]e benefit of the Home of the Friendless will [t]ake place on Thursday evening next, the 21st. [In]st. The programme will consist of selec[ti]ons from favorite operas, and the perform[e]rs will be in characteristic costume. Mrs. [Ma]tteson, Mrs. DeLoynes, Mr. DePassio, and [J]ulius Lumbard will take parts in the concert. [H]. A. Paine will be the musical Director.

GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The police [o]f the South Division made a descent on Sat[u]rday afternoon, upon a low negro dive and [g]ambling hell combined, located on Monroe [s]treet, and kept by a colored man by the name [o]f Stephen Stamp. The keeper of the place [w]as held on special bail to appear on Monday [f]or examination, and his twelve associates are [t]o pass the interim in the lock-up.

A PRESENT FOR CAPTAIN POTTER.—Capt. J. A. Potter, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermas[t]er in charge of the Quartermaster's depart[m]ent in this city, is about to receive a splen[d]id sword, belt and set of epaulettes, from [h]is former friends in Detroit. The sword-blade [i]s figured with national designs, the hilt of [s]ilver, and the guard of gold; its scabbard is [b]ronzed steel with gold mountings.

THE GERMAN GUIDES.—The German Guides, Colonel Hartmann, were out in full strength on Saturday, escorted by the Garden City band, and paraded through the city, making a very creditable appearance. A large majority of this battalion of dragoons, have seen ser[v]ice in the old country, and take to the sol[d]ier's life *con amore*. We acknowledge the [c]ompliment of a salute to the TRIBUNE as they passed this office.

☞ As an illustration of the vast amount of labor saved in the manufacture of boots by the use of Sewing Machines, we would state that one of Grover & Baker's machines, run by the common foot treadle and used by Chapin & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, De[t]roit, was run for four months steadily, mak[in]g *four hundred pairs* stogey boots *per week*, and all this without breaking a needle. It is no wonder these machines have taken every first premium.

THE COSTUME PARTY.—The Fancy Costume [Pa]rty for the benefit of the Home of the [Frie]ndless, on Friday evening, promises to be [one] of the finest affairs ever gotten up in this [cit]y. We learn that Mr. McVicker has gen[er]ously placed his entire wardrobe at the dis[po]sal of the committee, and that Mr. Graver also promises to supply costumes at half price. We are informed by the managers that although it is desirable for all to dress in costume, yet those not wishing to do so will be admitted, and that the galleries will be open to those who do not desire to participate in the dancing. To insure a select party, no masks will be allowed, and tickets are only to be had of the committee of ladies and gentle[m]en having the affair in charge.

DIED IN A BARN.—On Saturday, as an hostler was pitching hay to some horses in the barn attached to the premises 37 West Lake street, he was startled by the discovery that his fork had become attached to some heavy body. Upon examination it proved to be the body of a dead man. The hostler raised an alarm, and the corpse was brought to the light and recognized as that of John Barth, a German, who had for some time been doing odd chores about the house of Mr. Myers on Canal street, receiving his board in return for his services. The last seen of Barth, alive, he was observed to be very much intoxicated. The manner of his death is unknown, but as there were no marks of violence upon the remains, it is supposed whisky killed him. The deceased was about twenty seven years of age, and left no family. A Coroner's Jury returned a ver[dic]t in accordance with the facts as stated.

The Gallery of Fine Arts.

A gallery of fine paintings [has been] opened for a limited time only, at Kingsbury Block, No. 111 Randolph street, comprising several works from the old Dusseldorf Gallery and smaller land and water scapes by eminent English, French and German artists. The collection, taken as a whole, affords the finest study of modern art we have yet seen in this city, excepting, perhaps, a few of the pictures shown in the Art Exhibition some time since. The present collection takes additional interest from Rossiter's master piece, "Jeremiah's Last Lamentation," and Charles Lucy's "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," since so admirably copied in engraving by John Burnett. The smaller pieces are by Hilger, Doughty, Hart, Faed, Denner, LeJeune, Dupre, Angero, Le Pre, and others of the modern French and English school, and are mostly landscape views, a few marine pictures, and two or three capital studies of heads. They are all admirable types, and will bear careful study.

The interest of the collection centres, of course, in the large pictures of Rossiter and Lucy. The "Jeremiah" although in a bad light by the day, at once strikes the eye by its strong relief and beautiful handling of light. The effect is almost stereoscopic and startles one with the boldness of the figures standing out from the canvass. The light is warm and mellow, shed from the brilliant Oriental sunset, or more properly, from the incipient twilight, faintly tinging the Euphrates, with its gaily decorated barges, just gilding the palaces and hanging gardens of Babylon and bathing the foreground with its groups in a flood of rich, soft light, finely contrasting with the distant hills already darkening with the shadows of night, through which the new moon faintly glimmers.

The composition of the figures is one of the principal attractions of the picture. Jeremiah, of course, is the most prominent. He sits above the rest gracefully grouped around, at the base of a massive, gnarled trunk, with bowed head, rehearsing the last lamentation. A scribe at the left records the prophecy. Still farther to the left, in startling relief, are Daniel, the prophet, and a herculean Assyrian soldier sent to summon him to the court, to read the mysterious hand writing. At the right of the picture is a most pleasing and graceful group of women, the prominent one in an attitude of devotion. Others are hanging their harps upon the willows; another with a thoughtful face is watching a group of children—in the center of the composition—playing with the lotus, which is snowing the waters of a dark pool with its delicate blossoms, the oriental emblems of hope. The back-ground faintly discernable in the gathering darkness is made up of palaces, terraces rising one above the other and overtopping the walls, temples surmounted by the winged Assyrian bull, and hanging gardens. A river divides the city, spanned by a bridge in the form of a gateway, and on its calm surface gaily decorated barges are gliding along, furnishing a marked contrast to the mournful group in the foreground. The city is enwrapped in the dim smoke of the evening sacrifice and not the least attractive or striking figure is that of a soldier with his back to the group, gazing at the city. The calm evening, the brilliant sky, the placid river, the solemn overreaching trees and mournful, sackclothed group in front, altogether form a picture of most surpassing interest.

"The Departure of the Pilgrims" from Delft Haven, is another masterpiece deserving of prolonged study. The "Speedwell" lies at the quay with sales unbent, ready for departure. The devout Robinson is supplicating Heaven, and grouped around are the refugees in devotional attitudes. The artist seemed to have been inspired with his subject and has most happily mingled the spirit of devotion with the pain of parting. Many of the figures are strikingly beautiful; all are natural and composed in true artistic style. The picture carries with it peculiar interest to the American taste, as well as heart, and we earnestly advise our readers not to let the opportunity pass unimproved of visiting and inspecting these great pictures.

In the collection there are many small pictures of great merit. "An Old Woman's Head" by that rare old Dutch artist—of a century ago—Denner, is a perfect gem. The picture is an old one, but has only mellowed with time. As an expressive piece of character work it has few equals. Hanging by its side, is the head of a cavalier by Le Jeune, very transparent and of beautiful coloring. There is much character and force in the handling of the face. A rough sketch by Faed, of a fisherman's wife and child, the sea in the distance, is remarkable for its grace and the freshness of its tints.

Snow pieces are usually an abomination and are generally attempted by artists who have failed in every other subject. Hilger's "Winter" is a happy exception. The coloring is exquisite. The atmosphere and the heavy bank of clouds in the back ground are vividly handled, and mark this painting as a master piece of winter scenes. Joliverts, "In the Woods," is a most delicate piece of composition, truthful in every detail, and of surpassing excellence in its general outlines.

There are numerous other paintings in this collection, equally worthy of mention with the above, but our space forbids. We earnestly advise our readers to improve the opportunity afforded them of viewing some of the finest works of the modern school. The exhibition is open both day and evening, and will amply repay the visitor.

Camp Equipage.

The present war, while it has stimulated the industrial resources of the country in every direction, has also served to develope in our own midst, the resources of an establishment always prominent, and now second to few establishments of the kind in the United States. We refer to Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., long known in the west as ship chandlers and dealers in twines and cordage.

Since the outbreak of the war, this firm have enlarged their establishment and directed their attention to the manufacture of tents, flags, regimental colors, and other concomitants of the camp. Their immense warehouse at the corner of Wells and North Water Streets, is a vast hive, buzzing with the hum of industry. The lower floor is used as a salesroom. The second for the manufacture of flags and tents. In the third, a large force of men is employed in the manufacture of sails and other vessel appurtenances. In the fourth, a hundred sewing machines driven by steam and presided over by as many girls, fill the room with deafening clatter. The fourth story and the basement are used for storage purposes. In these rooms are stored away tents and camp equipage of the most approved description, sufficient to supply the army demand for some time to come. This firm also manufacture the celebrated Sibley tents for all the Western States, and are sole agents for Ohio and Michigan. In the making of regimental flags and colors they stand unsurpassed, and are daily turning out most exquisite specimens in silk.

The excellence of their work is attested by the daily receipts of orders from every part of the West. Government is fast learning the fact that it is poor economy to ship articles of camp equipage from the East to the West, when they can be manufactured at such low rates in Chicago, and in proof of this is the constantly increasing list of orders upon this firm to supply the various western regiments with tents, flags, and other camp equipage.

Their advertisement in another column details the specialties of their business, and to this we invite the attention of all interested.

Sanford's Heaters.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says: "We regard the Challenge Heater of Sandford & Truslow, on sale by Allen & Dalton of this city, as the most economical warming apparatus we have seen. It may be used in churches, school houses, and residences, with equal facility, and will furnish more heat from the same amount of fuel than any similar invention. It consumes the gas, thus avoiding one objection to the use of coal. One stands in our back parlor, doing the service of some four ordinary fires, with the fuel of one! If care be taken, fire may be preserved from November to May. We never give editorial commendation to anything of doubtful value, but we recommend the Heater for we have tried it. Those about purchasing something to warm churches from the basement will do well to correspond with Messrs. Allen & Dalton."

Many of our citizens will cordially endorse the above from the *Advocate*. The Challenge Heater simply requires trial to confirm its merits, and in every case, when tested, it has been continued in use. We recommend individuals and societies needing warming apparatus, to order as above.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Association will hold their regular monthly social, at their rooms, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 18th, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. U. F. Linder will address the meeting. All are invited.

R. M. GUILFORD, Secretary.

An Important Correction.

Capt. Adolphus F. Bond, of the 2nd U. S. Infantry, who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself at Mendota, on Wednesday evening last, still remains at the City Hospital under excellent medical aid. His condition remains unaltered, with the exception, perhaps, of a slight physical improvement. Mentally, his condition is serious and pitiable, and it is in this connection we desire to correct a wrong impression prevailing in this community and elsewhere, and originating from assertions that the cause of the attempted suicide was a domestic difficulty. We are assured by a fellow-officer, most intimate with Captain Bond, that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report. His family relations have always been of the most pleasant and harmonious nature. Since his unfortunate act, he has not alluded at all to his wife, family or any domestic difficulty of any description. The real cause of the act is temporary derangement of mind, a malady hereditary in his family, to the attacks of which he has in past years once or twice been a victim. That this terrible affliction was about to seize him again, he was well aware, and so announced to his comrades just previous to reaching Mendota. His wife, a most excellent lady, is at present with him, and is untiring in her devotion and attention to all his wants.

We make these corrections upon excellent authority, and hope that others who have been instrumental in causing credence in this imaginary domestic difficulty will also make the correction, in justice to an excellent and injured lady, and a faithful, upright, though unfortunate officer.

DRIVING LICENSED VEHICLES WITHOUT BADGES.—An ordinance which has rested upon the statute book almost in a state of neglect, since the first Mayorship of John Wentworth, has lately been unearthed by the city authorities and put most vigorously in practice. The law alluded to calls upon each driver of a licensed hack, dray, or express wagon, to wear a badge upon the front of his hat, or cap, designating the number of his license. It must also correspond with the number printed upon his vehicle. The Police Court was the scene, on Saturday afternoon, upon which about twenty honest, hard-fisted men of this class made their first *entree*. They plead guilty to the charge made, of driving without badges, as well as to want of knowledge of the existence of a law providing for the assessment of a fine of not less than ten dollars for not wearing them. They were allowed to go upon paying the costs of prosecution—one dollar and fifteen cents in each case—and were probably arrested more as a sort of reminder that they were continually violating an ordinance of the city than to create revenue.

Full two-thirds of the fraternity, by forgetting to wear the corporation sign-board upon their foreheads, are in the same predicament. This should serve as a warning to all draymen, hackmen and expressmen to hunt up their old badges, or obtain new ones, that they may not be hauled up and compelled to pay a heavy penalty.

A BLOODY ROW.—As Hartman's Dragoons were parading on West Randolph street on Saturday afternoon, a man by the name of Barrett, a butcher, chanced to stand in the way of a person by the name of Schreiber, who was driving a soda wagon, and wished to get by. Barrett was struck over the head with a loaded whip and retorted with equal force, with a pop bottle. A general melee ensued, in which Schreiber was so seriously damaged in the region of the skull that his recovery was at first despaired of. He was, however, taken to the Armory, where surgical aid was called and he revived sufficiently to procure bail and be conveyed to his home, where he lay on Saturday evening in a critical condition. Mr. Barrett was also badly cut in the head. The legal examination into the case was postponed until Thursday next, to await the result of the wounds received by Mr. Schreiber.

☞ The Philharmonic Concerts are soon to commence, the first advertised rehearsal being announced for Monday next, at 2¼ p. m., at Bryan Hall. These rehearsals are a new and very attractive feature of this season, and it is proposed to give one prior to each concert, when the orchestral music for the following concert will be rehearsed, together with other selections, of a lighter character. They will, in fact, be first class afternoon concerts, and will afford an opportunity of hearing twice the great orchestral works, which are not readily understood on a first hearing. Admittance to these rehearsals can only be obtained by a season ticket, which may be had at Root & Cady's.

LEAVING HIS MINISTRY.—We learn that Rev. W. W. King, whose removal from Aurora to St. Anthony, we announced a few days since, has given up his letter of ministerial fellowship, and has consequently ceased to be a clergyman. Whether his withdrawal and removal will relieve him from the investigation of the charges against him, which have been for some time in the hands of the Committee on Discipline of the Fox River Association, we do not know.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The "Currency" Liabilities of Banks.

WESTERN RESERVE BANK OF OHIO vs. MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO. } U. S. Circuit Court.

We gave a statement of this case yesterday. The substance of it was that the plaintiff furnished notes for collection to the defendant, and the latter collected on them upwards of three thousand dollars in February, March and April, 1861, when all the business here was transacted in a depreciated currency, (chiefly notes of the banks of Illinois) from 5 to 7 per cent. below specie or par funds. The Marine Bank gave the Western Reserve Bank credit at the time of collection for so much "currency," upon which it did all its business at the time, which was an ordinary banking business. Payment was demanded on the 1st of August, 1861, and refused except in "currency" worth sixty cents on the dollar. This the plaintiff declined to receive. There were various letters from the plaintiff to the defendant during December, January, February, March, April and May, which show that the plaintiff knew that the currency had depreciated, and requested the defendant to credit the amount to plaintiff rather than remit, apparently in consequence of the high rate of exchange on New York, then ruling at Chicago.

The Court left it to the jury to determine whether the defendant was authorized, either expressly or by necessary implication from the manner of doing business with the plaintiff, to receive depreciated bank paper in payment of the notes sent for collection.

The jury found that the defendant was authorized to receive depreciated bank paper, then known as currency, in which case the court said to the jury they should give the value of the "currency" at the time of the collection, unless they found the "currency" was at the risk of the plaintiff.

The Court also left it to the jury to determine whether when the "currency" was credited to the plaintiff it remained at the risk of the latter as to depreciation—it being undisputed that the amount when collected was *mixed* with the other funds of the bank, the Court saying that the question of law arising on that might be considered hereafter if necessary, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances connected with the manner of transacting business in this community at that time.

The jury found as a fact that when the "currency" was credited by the defendant to the plaintiff, the depreciation was *not* at the risk of the plaintiff, and consequently that the implied agreement by the agent was to refund in "currency" or its equivalent.

At the time of demand there was no such "currency" circulating here as when the collections were made.

The jury found a verdict for $3,092.66, the value of the "currency" at the time of collection, with interest from the date of the demand.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

"Enquirer," Chicago, Ill.
"Lewis," *Tribune* office, Chicago, Ill.
Nicholas Konstbruck, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Adda Grey, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. McCabe, Sherman House.
Gavin R. Miller, Bloomington, Il.
Christian Ebel, Dement, Ill.
Mrs. Lea Stricker, Naperville, Ill.
Augustus Walter, Cuba, Ill.
Cynthia McFarland, Burns, Ill.
Mrs. Lydia Weller, Cuba, Ill.
Edwin Carey, Ionia, Ill.
Miss Jane Potter, Kewanee, Ill.
L. H. Bradbury, Prairie City, Ill.
Mrs. John Cloyde, Waukegan, Ill.
Miss Maria Tobie, Joliet, Ill.
B. C. Davis, Young America, Ill.
Mr. S. C. Lacey, Grandview, Iowa.
Warner & Irish, Clinton Junction, Wis.
Mrs. Adelaid Reed, Kenosha, Wis.
Mrs. Theodore Merrill, Galveston, Ind.
Margth Beddingbaugh, Piqua, Ohio.
Miss Jennie Roland, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Rosa Horan, Cleveland, Ohio.
James Broomfield, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Hattie Warren, Baldwinsville, N. Y.
Michl. Benson, Baltimore, Md.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

Rev. J. J. Hayden, Oneida, Ill.
Elisa Johnson, Lawrence, Ill.
Edward S. Warner, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
Orange Rhodes, Salisa, Mich.
S. B. Wagner, Indianapolis, Ind.
Joseph L. Chamberlain, Lafayette, Ind.
Richard W. Atkison, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. McKenzie, New York City.
Mr. Falk, New York.
E. P. Dorr, Buffalo, N. Y.
Jas. Qualls, Williamsport, Ind.

In addition are seven pamphlets and packages, likewise detained for postage, addressed as follows:

Mrs. Sidney Howard, South Edmiston, N. Y.
H. W. Smith, Oregon, Ill.
Mrs. Thos. Dolphin, Wilmington, Ill.
W. W. Pelett, Peapack, Pa.
Mrs. John L. Moore, New York.
Miss Kate S. Cobb, Oxford, Ohio.
Charlotte L. Orr, Frampton, Pa.
Miss Ursula McKeon, Easton, Ill.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.—The Albany *Argus* states that the New York Central Railway have determined to immediately lay the forty miles still wanting to complete the double track from Albany to Buffalo—a measure which is forced upon the management by the heavy freighting business offered during the present season.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Several holders of Erie preferred stock are discussing a project for the retirement of the assessment scrip and coupons held by trustees, under the reorganization of their company. These are its only liabilities presently due, and alone stand between the holders of the preferred shares and an immediate dividend upon the same. If the Company will agree to fund the indebtedness, say in two year income bonds, payable $50,000 annually, by lot, many of the holders of it would gladly make the exchange.

CINCINNATI TARIFF OF FREIGHT.—The eastern roads leading out of Cincinnati have revised their tariff of east bound rates on first, second and third class, and the new rates took effect Saturday. No change is made in fourth class on flour. The following are the present rates:

Cincinnati to	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Fl'r.
New York (rail)	1.65	1.28	1.15	95	1.90
New York (rail & lakes)	1.57	1.20	1.07	90	1.80
Boston (rail)	1.75	1.35	1.20	1.00	2.00
Boston (rail and lake)	1.67	1.27	1.10	95	1.90

A GREAT CANADIAN RAILWAY COMBINATION ANNOUNCED.—The London (C. W.) *Free Press*, with an air of authority, announces the formation of a grand railway combination which is to comprise the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways. It says: "The plan, as far as matured, seems to be to include in the scheme that portion of the Grand Trunk west of Toronto only, and has for its principal object the discontinuance of a hurtful combination for freight. The triple combination will be under the control of Mr. C. J. Brydges, and it is probable that his visit to England at this time is not unconnected with the matter."

THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We copy the following interesting statement of the carrying capabilities of the New York Central Railroad from the Albany *Argus*:

"The New York Central Company can load and send off from Buffalo 250 to 300 cars of ten tons each per day, or from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of flour, or its equal in rolling freight. From Suspension Bridge it can send off 50 cars per day, making from the two points 3,000 to 3,500 tons per day. In addition to this, the road requires 100 cars for its east-bound local business, making a total of 400 to 450 cars per day to arrive at Albany, or 4,000 to 4,500 tons. A freight train is generally made up of about twenty-five cars, which would make from sixteen to eighteen freight trains a day.

"To give some idea of the business the New York Central Railroad is drawing from the Northwest, we can state that for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 2, 19 propellers, loaded with an average of 4,000 brls. flour each, cleared from the port of Toledo alone for the New York Central at Buffalo; that the Central is under obligations to the Michigan Southern to take away from Toledo, 5,000 brls of flour or its equivalent daily, for all this fall. This, it must be remembered, is but a drop in the bucket. Besides this fleet of Toledo boats, the Central has a line to Cleveland, one to Sandusky, one to Detroit, one to Milwaukee, and one to Chicago. It has the Great Western of Canada, which takes all the Michigan Central and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads bring to it at Detroit, and delivers it to the Central at Suspension Bridge. It has the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, which drains a large portion of the most fertile section of Canada West. Then it has the Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Cleveland and Toledo, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Bellefontaine, Dayton and Michigan, Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati, and Cleveland and Columbus, pouring through the Lake Shore Road to Buffalo a constant stream of all rail freights."

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO R. R.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The morning Mail and Express train on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad leaves Chicago at 8:40, instead of 8:00, as heretofore.

The Joliet and Wilmington accommodation train leaves at 4:00 p. m., instead of 4:15, as heretofore.

—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company are extending their line across Iowa with steady perseverance and commendable energy. The Mississippi and Missouri road has been extended to Marengo, 30 miles west of Iowa city, for some months. It will be completed to Victor, fourteen miles farther west, within ten days, making about 100 miles west of Davenport. The road bed, we understand, is constructed and nearly ready for the iron to Grinnell, the county seat of Poweshiek county, sixteen miles beyond Victor. Next season's work will extend this road close to DesMoines, the capital of Iowa, which is fully half way to Council Bluffs from Davenport. When the road reaches DesMoines it will receive a very great accession to its freight and passenger business, as that point commands a wide extent of fertile and populous country.

[Advertisement.]

Railroad Meeting at Burlington.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

Pursuant to public notice given, the citizens of Burlington convened in Marion Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., to hear an address from the President of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington R. R. Company. The meeting being organized by calling Mayor French to the Chair and appointing Silas A. Hudson as Secretary.

The Hon. Chas. L. Frost addressed the meeting at length, and very ably and eloquently reviewed the history and policy of our railroads. After which, and on motion of Mr. W. W. White, a special committee of five was appointed by the Chair to draft a suitable memorial to the President of said R R. Company, Mr. Frost, expressive of the sense of the citizens of Burlington, and delegating to him full authority to act for them in defending their interests in said Railroad Company.

The Chair appointed Messrs. John G. Foote, J. C. Hall, J. F. Henry, Thomas Hedge and W. W. White, said committee, who, through their Chairman, Mr. Foote, submitted the following:

CHAS. L. FROST:

SIR:—You are the President of the "Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad," formerly known as the "Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company." The policy of Illinois, at the date of the latter charter, forbade the termination of any road at cities outside of the State. It was subsequently so amended as to provide for a branch, terminating "at or near Shocoquon," a landing some four miles below Burlington. So the words "at or near," embraced a point opposite Burlington. The citizens of Burlington at once came together and determined to construct a road from Burlington to Peoria.

The project of this road to Peoria originated in Burlington, and was pressed before the Illinois Legislature as a necessity of Southern Iowa, in a commercial point of view, to give us an outlet to the east by the only practicable route at the time —"Peoria—the Illinois river and Canal."

We grasped at the enterprise, we counseled together in public and in private, and finally resolved to exert ourselves to build the road. We subscribed as a city $75,000. Individual citizens of Burlington have a like amount in this enterprise.

The efforts of Burlington were not seconded in any commendable way, by either Peoria or the people of Illinois. The Road originated in Burlington and was built to Peoria, mainly by Iowa energy and capital, and was ultimately put in running order by the C. B. & Q. R. R. Company.

The subsequent extension of the Road to Logansport has greatly augmented our interest in the "original enterprise, for which we, as citizens of Burlington" and Iowa, staked our money.

A direction east by Logansport and to the Lakes, the Atlantic, the midland and the Ohio river cities and marts of commerce, would be a realization of our earliest hopes.

But our whole ambition and enterprise and energy, have been baulked by the intrigues of Roads, which have determined to subsidize this road to Peoria, to the advancement of other enterprises.

By a complication of embarrassments and conflicts, all the interests of Burlington and Southern Iowa, fell into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Having acquired the mastery of the Burlington road to Peoria and eastward, they next acquired the entire control of the road from Burlington westward—subsidizing that road to the uses and benefits of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise, has been resorted to by these conjoint owners of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads.

The great object of Burlington, and of Southern Iowa, (which was a direct Eastern connection,) is blasted. The money we have invested is for naught. By the intrigues and complicity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Roads—our road and its direct connection East, through Peoria, is suspended, whilst these conspirators have grasped the whole of our land grant, and are converting it to the private profit of a set of sharp speculators in the East, who have gained the control of this road. Thus our great scheme of a road to the Missouri river, on the most practicable route to Nevada, Utah and California, is blasted.

The citizens of Burlington cannot afford to give up all their material interests to a combination of capitalists.

Hitherto every distinction of rates of freights, which could embarrass our commerce, has been made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in combination.

The people of Iowa and Burlington, in particular, are determined to have a communication by railroad, over our route originally projected to Peoria and thence East. We have been, hitherto thwarted in our plans, by the unscrupulous designs of other companies. It remains for us to assert our rights through you, as our President.

The embarrassments thrown in our way, as a community, by the base action and complicity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Burlington & Mo. River Railroads, cover the whole interests of Southern Iowa.

For a long time, and even now, exaction of freights in favor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and an embargo upon all other roads, by denying to them the same rates of transportation; and the control over the eastern route secured by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, has virtually deprived us of Iowa of all the independence which we sought originally, when we combined to build this road.

MR. PRESIDENT: We have been virtually cut off from the benefits we sought in our eastern connection by Peoria and Logansport. Our citizens are denied all the privileges we desired. We can neither ship nor travel over the road with the usual accommodations belonging to a highway. No connection is allowed which is convenient and necessary. A discrimination is made in freights by the tyranny of the controlling power, by which the people of Iowa are compelled to pay exorbitant prices, and to use the railroads to Chicago belonging to this clique. The terms of injunction, of the date of Nov. 24th, 1860, have been violated, and it can be so proven, and the insolence of corporations proposes to override the ruling of the courts.

In view of our great interests, the citizens of Burlington appeal to you, Sir, as President, to protect, in Court and out of Court, the interests which have grown up from our complicity in this Railroad to Peoria, and especially, we pray you to guard those common interests which belong to us all.

Judge Hall and Henry W. Starr, Esq., addressed the meeting, approving the acts and suggestions of Mr. Frost, when on motion, the memorial was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. John G. Foote submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, tendered to the Hon. Chas. L. Frost, for the able and interesting remarks and information which he has submitted, and also for the interest and determination he manifests, as President of the Road, in the assertion of all rights of all those interested in the corporation he represents.

Which was unanimously adopted.

And then, on motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the *Hawk Eye*, and the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS FRENCH, Chairman.
SILAS A. HUDSON, Secretary.

For the Irish Brigade.

The undersigned has been authorized to raise a Company for Col. James A. Mulligan's Irish Brigade, and has opened a recruiting station in the Court House Square, at the centre Randolph street entrance.

GEORGE H. KENNEDY.

KELLOGG'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—In our notice of the departure of Col. Kellogg's Michigan Cavalry Regiment, on Saturday, we neglected to state that the Michigan Central Road furnished the elegant excursion car in which the Prince of Wales traveled, for the accommodation of the officers and their ladies. The trains were under the supervision of R. N. Rice, Esq., which is sufficient guaranty of the despatch and safety of the trip. Although the trains were of unusual size and crowded with men and stores, everything moved like clockwork—not an unusual custom upon this excellently managed road.

ANOTHER OLD SETTLER GONE.—We regret to learn that Philip Dean, Esq., one of our oldest and most substantial citizens, died at his residence on Madison street, Friday.

To the Ladies of Chicago.

There has been a call upon you for assistance in furnishing supplies for the hospitals in which our soldiers are, many of them, confined at present by wounds and sickness. Such a call will and must meet a hearty response from those who are usually so vigilant and attentive to benevolent requirements. There are in our army many more boys. Indeed it has made our heart sick as we have watched them pass on parade, to note how many, very many, were of this class. Some of these boys have been accustomed, not only to all the comforts but even the luxuries of life. Inspired by a noble patriotism, they have yielded them all up, laid them as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, and gone forth to defend and protect that country's institutions and her flag.

Mothers—you who gather your sons around a cheerful hearthstone, surrounded by all that makes life desirable or happy—will it not cast a shadow on that bright home-scene, to remember that many of these boys who went forth with such a light step and hopeful heart, are now lying, sick and wounded, far from home and a gentle mother's care, languishing on a hard, comfortless bed, without covering to protect them from the inclement season? We answer for you, and say it will, and not unheeded will that shadow fall. This appeal comes to you, who, like the "lilies of the valley, toil not," and who in the splendor of your robes, outvie the renowned Solomon. It asks of you a systematic industry, and the self-denial of a few of those superfluous ornaments, the proceeds of which would place a soft pillow under many an aching head, and give cooling drink to parched and fevered lips.

Our country needs at this time not only the strong arm of man to fight our battles, but the self denying efforts of woman to sustain these strong arms. Let us then not be behind the women of the South who use every exertion in behalf of their army, exertions, indeed, worthy a nobler cause. Let us form ourselves into circles without waiting for those stereotyped committees to act for us, and go to work earnestly, as though our armies and their fate depended upon us. Our soldiers will feel their hearts gladdened and encouraged by every token, however small, of our sympathy and co-operation. Let us realize it, women of the great Northwest, and show ourselves worthy our soldiers, our principles and our country.

A WOMAN.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street:

1861.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Nov. 10	50	57	57
Monday,	" 11	50	47	43
Tuesday,	" 12	45	51	57
Wedn'day,	" 13	48	51	45
Thursday,	" 14	41	44	44
Friday,	" 15	37	44	39
Saturday,	" 16	31	40	36

FENCING ACADEMY.—Lieut. J. Riboni teaches broadsword, bayonet and sabre exercise, and quarterstaff. These accomplishments ought to be cultivated by every able bodied citizen of the loyal States, and can be learned as above at moderate terms. Rooms No. 10, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE.—City readers and persons from a distance will thank us for the information, that at Thomson's Eating House, No. 53 Dearborn street, a meal can be obtained at all hours, at a reasonable cost, got up in the best style and served in cleanly and comfortable quarters. A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the truth of this assertion. no16-2t

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the city, and sold at the lowest prices, will be found at the new Furniture Store of Messrs Shaw, Johnson & Co., No. 81 Lake street, Tremont House Block. no16-3t

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty active men wanted for the ranks of the McClellan Zouaves, 58th regiment, now recruiting at 127 Dearborn street near Washington. This is to be purely a Zouave company. Uniforms will be dark blue, of Ellsworth's latest pattern. A sample can be seen at the above office, and the arms will be of the best in the service. The officers are men of experience in the Zouave drill, and will take pleasure in bringing the company to perfection.

Capt. LEWIS H. MARTIN.
Recruiting office 127 Dearborn street.

Go to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING for Printing. nov.11-h221-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov-19-

☞ Piano Fortes just received from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis & Co., which have been awarded twenty-two first premiums over all competitors, for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms.

W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark St., Chicago.
no14-6t

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

MARRIED.

At Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 14th, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, HENRY R. READ, of Chicago, and Miss F. VIRGINIA BIBB, of Jacksonville.

DIED:

In this city, at his residence, No. 238 Madison street, foot of Franklin street, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 15th inst., PHILLIP DEAN, son of Leonard and Hannah Dean, aged 57 years, 4 months and 28 days.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, 18th inst. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUALITIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

[illegible]

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc7-3-1y

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, [illegible] He is 35 years of age, [illegible] hair and com[plexion] [illegible] thankfully received.

ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

LUMBER!

[illegible]

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1861.

The demand for eastern exchange to-day was not so brisk, and rates were scarcely so firm—½@¾ per cent. premium being the range. Currency is in good supply, with a fair demand for the Provision and Produce trade.

MONEY MATTERS IN MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning quotes exchange at 1 per cent premium, and gold at 3@5 per cent premium. With regard to the Convention of Bankers in that city it says:

The Secretary of the Bankers' Convention informs us that fifty of the country banks were represented in the Convention, and that those made satisfactory arrangements for the redemption of their issues in compliance with the new law. Also that a sufficient fund was made up and placed in the hands of a committee to redeem, at par, the notes of any banks that may be wound up in consequence of a failure to comply with the law. This is certainly a wise and magnanimous course on the part of the responsible banks of the State, and will doubtless meet with the highest commendation from the business public, averting, as it does, the danger of another panic, and consequent disturbance of trade.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	5450	37797	15167	7305	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	1491	9089	1607	944	643	3313
R. I. R. R.	1139	7700	3450	....	2050	....
Ill. C. R. R.	300	8750	17550	1750	1750	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1419	17904	7393	579	2031	70
N. W. R. R.	1706	6213	....	63	730	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	400	2995	2635	....	336	75
Total	6455	58431	69231	18503	15394	3458

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	H'gh W'ns
G. & C. U. R.R.	470	....	1560	....	154	....
R. I. R. R.	108	....	9550	....	86	50
Ill. C. R. R.	460	....	5470	....	180	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1490	4846	46909	....	798	150
N. W. R. R.	130	....	6000	....	16	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	650	3965	....	....	....	....
Total	3196	8813	67459	....	1134	200

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	280	94050	125300	130	....	....
To Oswego	....	57000	16000	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	600	11900	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	4511	....	20300	2400	....	....
Total	5391	163000	161500	2530	....	....

The general markets to-day were unusually dull, and prices were a shade lower.

The Wheat market opened very flat, and spring grades fell ½@¾c per bushel; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, a better speculative inquiry took place, and it rallied—closing steady and firm. Winter wheat grades were neglected. The day's transactions amount to only about 60,000 bushels, at 83c for No. 2 White; 73@73½c for No. 2 Red; 70@71½c for No. 1 Spring; and 64½@65c for No. 2 Spring.

The Flour market was tolerably active, but at a shade easier figures. Winter wheat brands were particularly dull and we notice a decline of 10c per bbl. About 5700 bbls of all kinds changed hands, at $4.62½@4.65 for good white winter extras; $3.65@4.60 for low grade to good spring extras; and $3.00@3.65 for superfine.

The Corn market suffered a decline of ¼@½c per bushel, in consequence of a scarcity of freight-room, with sales of only about 80,000 bushels, at 2?@23½c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 22@22½c for Mixed in store, closing very firm.

Oats were in good demand at 15c. Rye, 30c. Barley dull. Highwines advanced ½c—with sales of country at 14@14½c. Timothy Seed was firm, with sales at $1.40@1.42½. Hides were dull and tending downward. Tallow is in good demand at 8c.

There is a fair demand for Mess Pork, principally to supply the Canadian trade, and we note sales to-day of 350 bbls newly packed at $10.50. Lard is steady at 7c.

Live Hogs were in good demand and active, with sales at $2.60@2.90, for medium to extra choice. Beef Cattle were quiet and steady, with sales at $2.00@2.80 for common to choice.

Freights advanced 1c—with limited engagements at 16c for wheat to Port Colborne and 17c for wheat to Buffalo.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

The following is the official statement of the imports:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.			
Entered at port	$1,510,983	$1,169,349	$661,565
Thr'n on m'k't	1,309,718	1,013,754	843,443
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at port	$99,681,779	$91,560,072	$29,807,109
Thr'n on m'k't	99,391,013	78,582,944	30,019,229

Trade keeps steady and remunerative—not only from the Government demand, which is very large, for the army and navy, but for general consumption. The city and near-by trade is very good, and the Western demand shows increased activity. A speculative demand also has sprung up for cotton goods, increasing the already great tendency to higher prices. Cotton and plain woolens are both getting scarce. The demand is so active for making up garments that sewers are fully employed, and a sufficient number cannot be obtained. Our domestic jobbers and commission houses are very busy, and obtain good prices. We observed a quickened consumption of domestic prints, and higher prices are looked for. Goods are selling to arrive. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are in steady strong demand, and at full prices, with an upward tendency. The market is very bare of cotton flannels, which are much wanted. Delaines are of large consumption, and new goods are taken quickly up. Army cloths are in pressing demand, and full supplies cannot be obtained fast enough. Fancy and plain mixtures cassimeres are in urgent request for general consumption, and goods are getting scarce. Prices are advancing. Large sales of doeskins and satinets have been made to Government contractors. Cloths also are in improved demand, and stocks much reduced. Flannels are very active. Blankets are rather lower. Shawls of checked pattern are in quick demand, exceeding the production.

Foreign goods are more active excepting the higher styles of dress silks, which are neglected. Importers are more busy than at any time this season hitherto. Prices, however, are low. British delaines are in good demand, and command good prices. Blue coburgs sell well. Low-priced French and Italian cloths are scarce and wanted. Merinoes sell mostly through the auction room, fetching very moderate prices. Shawls, ribbons, and woolen goods are largely offered, but the liberal offering meets with poor returns, as prices keep below the cost of importation. Black silk velvets are in demand, and rather scarce. Scarlet and black are the desirable colors, especially black with scarlet edges. Millinery goods have been extensively sold at auction. The importations of English dress goods have yielded better returns than others, because more limited in quantity and better suited to the special demand. Heavy cloths are wanted, and all kinds of army goods meet with remunerative prices and quick sales.

The preparations for importing spring goods are very small, excepting for woolen goods of the kinds desirable, and which cannot be produced at home in sufficient quantities.

The stock of home made goods has never been so much reduced, and an impulse has been given to production which will keep our manufacturers busy all the winter to meet the demand.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c. The engagements were as follows:—To Port Colborne: schrs David Lod and Plymouth, wheat, at 16c. To Buffalo: schr St. Andrew, wheat, at 17c. To Oswego: prop Union, wheat, via Sarnia, at 21c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,455 bbls; shipped, 5,391 bbls. Market dull and easier. Sales 200 bbls "Eagle Mills" (Nashville) choice white winter on p. t.; 200 bls good white winter at $4.65 delivered; 200 bls "Star" white winter, at $4.62½ delivered; 500 bls Chicago "Excelsior," 200 bls "Iowa," 200 bls "Kewanee," 150 bls "Sugar River," 100 bls "Lillian" and 400 bls good extra at $4.00 delivered; 500 bls "Hydraulic," 100 bls "Ellsworth," 100 bls "Trio," 100 bls "Morgan," 120 bls "Canada," 200 bls Goodwin's "Imperial," 100 bls "Loch Leven," and 600 bls good spring extra, at $3.90 delivered; 160 bls "Aeolian," at $3.80 delivered; 100 bls "Morris," 100 bls "City Mills" and 100 bls "Lib Mills," on p. t.; 140 bls fair extra at $3.85 delivered; 100 bls "Ohio State" and 300 bls medium extra at $3.80 delivered; 70 bls "Shelburne" at $3.82½ delivered; 50 bls "Washington Mills" and 150 bls spring extra at $3.75; 100 bls low grade extra at $3.65 delivered; 100 bls "Sheldon" choice superfine at $3.65 delivered; 100 bls "Globe" super at $3.35 delivered; 80 bls good super at $3.40 delivered; 60 bls "Rockford City" super at $3.25 delivered; 100 bls super at $3.00 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 58,431 bu; shipped, 163,000 bu. Market dull and a shade lower. Sales,—WINTER—400 bu No 2 White in store at 80c; 1,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 73c; 700 bu do at 73½c. SPRING—1400 bu No 1 Spring in store at 70c; 3,000 bu do (winter receipts) at 70½c; 10,000 bu do at 71c; 1700 bu do at 71½c; 1,000 bu do on p. t.; 4,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 64½c; 10,000 bu do (winter receipts) at 64½c; 5,000 bu do at 64¾c; 20,000 bu do at 65c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 51c; 1,000 bu do at 54c; 700 bu do at 55c. Market closing firm.

CORN—Received, 69,231 bu; shipped, 161,500 bu. Market ½@¾c lower. Sales 3,500 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 23½c; 5,000 bu do at 23½c; 10,000 bu do at 23c; 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 20,000 bu do at 22½c; 10,000 bu do at 22c; 10,000 bu do at 22¾c; 10,000 bu short receipts do at 22c.

OATS—Received, 18,503 bu; shipped, 2,530 bu. Market steady. Sales 3,500 bu short receipts No 1 in store at 15c.

RYE—Received, 15,394 bu. Market dull. Sales, 2,500 bu No 1 in store at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,458 bu. Market dull. Sales, 400 bu No 2 on track in bags at 30c.

HIGHWINES—Advanced ½c. Sales, 100 brls at 14½c; 50 brls do at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork in good demand for the Canadian trade. Sales, 350 brls at $10.50—present delivery; 50 brls Leaf Lard at 7c; 20 brls Grease at 4½c.

TALLOW—46 brls city at 8c.

HIDES—Tendency downwards. We quote:—Dry Flint, 11½@12c; Green Salted, 5½@6c.

BEANS—19 brls medium quality at $1.50; 18 bags do at $1.25.

BROOM CORN—14 tons medium at $40.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm. Sales, 80 bags prime at $1.42½; 22 bags good at $1.40.

EGGS—Fresh, 12@13c; Limed, 10@11c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ⅌ doz.; Live Turkeys, 5½@6c ⅌ lb; Dressed Turkeys, 7c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—146 pkgs firkin at 6½@7c.

POTATOES—Quiet, with sales at 30@35c.

LIVE STOCK—Received 3,196 Hogs and 1,134 Beeves. Market for Hogs buoyant and active. Beef Cattle steady. Sales were:

50 Hogs, averaging	[illegible] lbs, at		$2 90
[illegible]			2 87½
[illegible]			2 80
[illegible]			2 80
[illegible]			2 80
[illegible]			2 70
[illegible]			2 75
[illegible]			2 75
[illegible]			2 70
[illegible]			2 60
[illegible]			2 60
[illegible]			2 60
[illegible]			2 65
44 Beeves,	[illegible]		3 25
[illegible]			3 00
[illegible]			3 00
[illegible]			3 00
[illegible]			3 00
[illegible]			3 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 16.—FLOUR—Market a shade firmer but the demand is scarcely so active; sales 18,500 brls at $5.55 for rejected; $5.60@5.65 for superfine state; 5.60 for extra state, chiefly at $5.70@5.75; $5.60 for superfine western; $5.70@5.80 for common medium extra western; $5.85@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6 10@6.75 for trade brands—the market closing quiet. Canadian flour may be quoted a shade firmer, with business doing; sales [illegible] brls at $5.60@5.80 for super, and $5.75@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4.40. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market less active and without decided change in price; sales 775 brls at 21c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market has advanced ½c per bu, with moderate business doing for export at the improvement. Sales 14,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.25@1.27; 19,000 bu Racine spring at $1.26@1.28; [illegible] bu Milwaukee club at $1.27@1.29; [illegible] amber Iowa at $1.30@1.32; [illegible] state at $1.32@1.33; 31,000 bu winter red western at $1.36@1.38; [illegible] bu amber [illegible] white Michigan at $1.45@1.50; [illegible] white Canadian at $1.40@1.45. [illegible] Corn [illegible] at [illegible]. Sales [illegible] firmer. Oats—Firm with sales at [illegible] for Canadian and [illegible] for western and state; the latter price for choice in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork market continues dull. [illegible] Sales [illegible] brls at $12.50@13.00 for mess; [illegible] for prime. Beef quiet. Beef hams quiet and steady at $14.50@15.50. Cut meats dull at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon active; demand chiefly for future delivery. Sales 2,600 boxes city cut middles on private terms. Dressed hogs firm at 5c. Lard quiet. Sales 100 brls at 8½@9c. Butter continues firm at 12@16c for Ohio, and 14@19c for state. Cheese steady and unchanged at 5½@7½c. Sugar, raw, inactive. Sales 65 hhds Cuba at 8c. Molasses quiet. Sales 65 hhds Barbadoes at 36c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 16—Flour—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 2,500 bu No 2 Chicago Spring at $1.02. Corn dull; sales 5,500 bu Ohio at 50c, and 4,500 bu Indiana at 49c. Barley unchanged; sales 7,000 bu Bay Quinte at 55c. Rye in good demand; sales 20,000 bu Canadian at 65c, and 4,500 bu do at 66½c. Peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—On grain are unsettled. Flour 51c, wheat 19@19½@20c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—300 brls flour, 29,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn, 9,500 bu barley, 5,500 bu rye, 5,500 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,550 brls flour, 131,000 bu wheat, 19,000 bu corn, 5,400 bu rye, 8,400 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED..........Nov. 16.

Prop Sun, Jones, Buffalo, 550 bbls salt, 500 pkgs fish.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, sundries, 50 pkgs fish.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia.
Bark Mary E Perew, Bowman, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Bark Plymouth, Fleet, Colborne.
Schr Kirk White, Griffith, Sheboygan, 73 cds wood.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Grand Haven, 51 cds bark.
Schr Hunter, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Maloney, White Lake, 45 m lumber, 17 cds bolts.
Schr Westchester, Barns, Oconto, 120 lumber.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Buffalo, 60 bbls salt, 60 cds wood.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland, 155 m lumber.
Schr L B Nichols, Simons, South Haven, 20 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Marquette, McKay, Oswego, 980 bbls salt.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber, 45 m shingles.
Schr Ayr, Muir, Kingston.
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 60 cds wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 16.

Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 13,500 bu wheat, 350 brls flour.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 5000 brls flour.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, 16000 bu wheat.
Bark Mary E Perew, Bowman, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Bark Pacific, Brother, Pensaukee.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland.
Schr L B Nichols, Simmons, South Haven.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Wm F Allen, Boyle, Oswego, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Marquette, McKay, Ogdensburgh, 14,800 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo.
Schr W B Hibbard, Davis, Buffalo, 13,700 bu wheat.
Schr El Tempo, Hughs, Manitowoc.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Grand Traverse.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malony, White Lake, 200 bu oats.
Schr Argo, Abraham, Oconto, 4 tons sundries, 90 bu fruits.
Schr Berlin, Jennings, Oswego, 18000 bu corn.
Schr Matt Root, Blanchard, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr St Andrews, Norris, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Jupiter, Hawkins, Buffalo, 15,500 bu wheat.
Schr Courtright, Carlistian, Buffalo, 16,950 bu wheat.
Schr Seranac, Gale, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Son and Heir, Davis, Toronto, 11,500 bu rye.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 15.

J B Preston, Aux Sable, 75 cords wood.
Alcona, Morris, 6,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye.
Dacotah, Ottawa, 5,500 bu oats, 11,700 lbs starch, 3,000 bu wheat.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn.
Gen McClellan, Lasalle, 3,853 bu corn, 1,635 bu wheat.
Rail Splitter, Lasalle, 3,147 bu corn, 1,495 bu wheat.
Republic, Morris, 125 tons coal, 23 bu potatoes, 67 bu oats.
Emelie, Joliet, 85 c y ruble stone.
H Cooley, Joliet, 3,600 bu oats, 1800 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,900 bu corn.
Mather, Ottawa, 4,?? bu corn.
Empress, Lasalle, [illegible] bu corn.
Clarinda, Lasalle, 4,495 bu corn, 390 bu wheat.
Beloit, Lasalle, 5,014 bu corn.
Flower, Lasalle, 3,761 bu corn, 1,171 bu rye.

CLEARED..........Nov. 15.

Wm Merriam, Morris, 50 brls salt.
Troubadour, Lockport, 43,806 ft lumber, 9 m siding, 1,961 lbs mdse, 108 brls salt, 3,043 lbs sugar, 1,100 lbs molasses, 1,334 lbs apples.
Imperial, Lockport, 66 m staves, 300 brls salt.
Emelie, Seneca, 76,599 ft lumber, 7 m lath, 900 lbs mdse, 16 brls lime, 11 brls salt.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,600 lbs mdse, 700 lbs iron.
J P Chapin, Ottawa, 81,211 ft lumber.
Ontario, Lasalle, 77,000 ft lumber, 2,000 lbs iron, 150 lbs mdse.
Old Abe, Joliet, 8,000 lbs sundries.
Portland, Morris, 43,150 ft lumber, 15 m siding, 100 m shingles, 30 m lath.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:—

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 12th—		
Schr T Baker,	Oswego,	Cleveland.
Schr S Robinson,	do	do
Schr Ontonagon,	do	Sandusky.
Schr Rival,	do	Toledo.
Schr Minnehaha,	do	do
Schr Myrtle,	do	Cleveland.
On the 13th—		
Bark Louisa,	Kingston,	Cleveland.
Schr Kate Richmond,	Oswego,	Detroit.
Schr C Reeve,	do	do
Schr J Wilson,	do	Goderich.
Schr John Weeden,	do	Toledo.
Schr Barbarian,	do	Chicago.
Schr Delos DeWolfe,	do	do
Schr Garibaldi,	Montreal,	Sarnia.
Schr N C Ford,	Oswego,	Pt Stanley.
Schr L B Shepherd,	do	Cleveland.
Schr M S Scott,	do	Milwaukee.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th—		
Schr Dashing Wave,	Chicago,	Ogdensb'h.

PASSED DETROIT—Nov. 15.—UP—Props Vermont, Mendota, Illinois; barks City of Chicago, Northern Light; brig Fanny Gardner; schrs W H Willard, Fashion, Tarifa, E K Mussey, R N Brown, Traveler, Arcturus, Barbarian.

DOWN—Props Buffalo, Prairie State; barks J Sweeney, Fontanelle, W S Pierson, Cleveland, (disabled); brigs C P Williams, Bay City, Pilgrim; schrs A Bradley, Contest, Wings of the Morning, T Y Avery, T J Bronson, H C Winslow, Nightingale, S J Hollys, S H Lathrop.

HEAVY WEATHER.—Very severe weather has been experienced by vessels downward bound on Lakes Michigan and Huron during the past few days. The schr Tracy J. Bronson, while on Lake Huron, lost her entire deck load, consisting of 214 barrels of pork, besides having her foreboom carried away. She came to under Middle Island, where some temporary repairs were made, when she again proceeded on her voyage, passing this port early this morning.—*Detroit Adv.*

ASHORE AT THE BEAVER.—The Canadian schr W. H. (or B. F.) Davy—our informant could not state which—was driven ashore on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, during a storm a day or two since, and now lies there in a very precarious situation. The tug Leviathan is at Mackinac undergoing repairs, and it is feared that before assistance can reach the Davy she will become a total wreck.—*Ib.*

RETURNED.—The schr Col. Cook has returned from Liverpool to Milwaukee. She left the latter port June 3d last, with 15,021 bushels wheat, and reached Liverpool August 3d. On her return voyage she encountered the gale that played such havoc with the Great Eastern, but weathered it with little damage.—*Ib.*

THE VESSELS ASHORE AT POINT AU PELLEE.—The steamer Canada returned this afternoon from the wrecks at Point au Pellee. The work of getting the vessels off, thus far, has been slow and tedious, owing chiefly to the want of sufficient screws and purchases to work with. The schr North Star, it is thought, will be got off during the present week. The brig Acadia will doubtless be abandoned. The Oriole, W B Ogden and Falcon remain pretty much as they were. The weather thus far has been quite favorable for the operations.—*Ib.*

DISABLED.—The bark Cleveland arrived at this port early this morning, in tow of tug Blish, in a disabled condition. While on her passage down, in the vicinity of the Straits, she came in collision with an unknown bark, bound up, which resulted in carrying away her jibboom, bowsprit, and headgear, besides damaging her bows, causing a slight leakage. She has gone to Clark's dry dock, where she is undergoing repairs.—*Detroit Tribune*, 15th.

OFF.—The schooner Guiding Star, which has been on the breakwater for several days, was got off last evening, and towed inside. Her cargo—wheat—is nearly all damaged.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium,

AND VERY ELEGANT

CABINET FURNITURE,

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

Under the Tremont House,

Which will be sold at from 20 to 40 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF

RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 23 Lake street, (upstairs.)

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

WEBSTER & GAGE,

23 LAKE STREET.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S HATS!!

In Beaver, Felt & Straw.

A full selection for Winter Wear.

41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Formerly S. J. HURSTON & SHAW.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Semi-Annual payment of the water rents commencing May 1st and ending Nov 1st, 1861, will be due and payable in the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, No. 12 Court House. [illegible] By order of the Board.

[illegible] CARPENTER, President.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 12, 1861.

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURE BY

COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN,

At Bryan Hall,

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18th,

Upon "The Chivalry of the Republic."

Proceeds to be devoted to the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the men who fell at Lexington.

Tickets............25 Cents.

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES H. HAM,
Chairman Lec. Com. Y. M. A.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY WILL GIVE A

SERIES OF FIVE CONCERTS

the coming season at Bryan Hall, with the full grand Orchestra of the Society, under the direction of

MR. HANS BALATKA,

who so ably and successfully conducted the concerts of the past season.

The performances will be similar to those heretofore given. The Orchestra will be fully up to the high standard of last year, and many works new to a Chicago audience will be presented. Price of Tickets,

Five Dollars for the Course,

admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies to all the Concerts and all the advertised Rehearsals, of which there will probably be one between each Concert. Tickets to be had at the Music Store of Root & Cady, No. 95 Clark street.

No one admitted to either the Concert or the Rehearsals except upon a Season Ticket, as no single tickets will be issued, and NO TICKETS SOLD AT THE DOOR. The first Rehearsal will be at

BRYAN HALL

On Monday Afternoon Next at 2¼ P. M.

And the Programme will include Beethoven's First Symphony in C Major, a Concert Overture by Ries, a Souvenir of the Huguenots by Balatka, with other selections.

E. S. STICKNEY, Sec'y. H. I. TINKHAM, Pres't.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY! NOW OPEN

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

Kingsbury Block, 111 Randolph street,

A choice Exhibition of Paintings

From the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, New York.

Including CHAS. LUCY'S great $8,000 prize picture of

"THE PILGRIM FATHERS,"

T. P. ROSSITER'S grand scriptural painting of

"JEREMIAH,"

With above forty other fine works of art.

Open daily from 9 till 1,—2 till 5 and 7 till 9. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Second week of the favorite actor,

Mr. COULDOCK.

Who has been greeted on each evening with LARGE and FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES, who have been lavish of their approbation of his

MASTERLY PERSONATIONS.

He will appear this evening in an entirely new character, JOCRISSE THE JUGGLER.

MONDAY, Nov. 18th, will be presented, for the first time in Chicago, the new serio-comic Drama, in three acts, entitled

JOCRISSE THE JUGGLER.

First produced at the Theatre de la Gaite, Paris, where it met with the greatest success, being performed every night for EIGHT MONTHS.

GRAND DANCE.............Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the Comic Drama of the GOLDEN FARMER; OR, VEL VOT OV IT.

Jemmy Twitcher..............Mr. McVicker.

In active preparation the new Drama, from Dickens' work, entitled GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

☞ In answer to the numerous requests for Mr. Couldock to appear as King Lear, the public are respectfully notified that he will comply with their request on Wednesday evening.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WASTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and useful accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. WASTELL, 268 Wabash avenue.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison Class open at all times for beginners.

CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends. [illegible] Post Office Box 1052.

General Notices.

RARE CHANCE.—A small house and five acres of land in a healthy, pleasant village, to exchange for a small Store doing a decent business, Grocery or Dry Goods preferred. For any one wishing to leave Chicago for a small healthy village this is a rare chance. For particulars address JOSEPH GRAY, Post Office Box 2719, Chicago, Ill.

DRY CLEAR LUMBER.—To close a consignment, I will offer great bargains in good seasoned Clear Lumber.

JOHN GARRICK, 243 South Water street.
no14-h286-1w Room No. 3, up stairs.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!

50 Tons STRAW BOARDS

Received on consignment and for sale low.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 10 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERBURGH & [illegible] CO.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron dealers, 196 & 201 Randolph street.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—132 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 132 Dearborn street or addressing [illegible] REMEMBER that at THIS office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help.

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with kindling wood," when they can buy the GRANULAR FUEL sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble.

Miscellaneous

BANK NOTE LIST OF

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington. City Bank of Ottawa.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. Reapers' Bank.
Union Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1............VALUE 95 CENTS.
Alton Bank. Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena. McLean County Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.

No. 2............VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois. Edgar County Bank.
Bank of Sparta. Bank of Ashland.
Cumberland County Bank. Manufac. Bank.

No. 3............VALUE 85 CENTS.
E. I. Tinkham, & Co's. B'k. United States Stock Bank.
International Bank.

No. 4............VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America. Illinois River Bank.
Bank of Indemnity. Ohio River Bank.
Pittsfield Bank. Pamet Bank.

No. 5............VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank. Merchants Bank, Carmi.
Illinois Central Bank. Highland Bank.
Illinois State Security B'k.

No. 6............VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank. Eagle Bank.
Fulton Bank. Patriotic Bank.

No. 7............VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce. Jackson County. Kankakee Bank.
Bond County Bank. Olympic Bank.
Columbian. State Stock Bank.
Central Bank, Peoria. Western Bank of Illinois.
Bank of Pike. Wheat Growers' Bank.
Lake Michigan Bank. Warren County.

No. 8............VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Geneseo. Bank of Aledo.
Bank of Federal Union. Toulon Bank.
Bank of Metropolis. Franklin Bank.
Bank of Brooklyn.

No. 9............VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank. Prairie State Bank.
Bank of Albion. Bank of Southern Illinois.
Bank of Republic.

No. 10............VALUE 50 CENTS.
Mississippi River Bank. Illinois State Bank.
Narragansett Bank. State Bank of Illinois.

REDEEMED BY THE AUDITOR:

[illegible]

☞ We pay the above rates in Gold or Exchange on New York.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

Current from Two to Five per cent Discount.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1............75 CENTS.
[illegible]

☞ We pay in GOLD Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

[illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 59 Lake street.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.

M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.

Office and Factory 233 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

Wants.

WANTED—A young man competent to Repair Watches and Jewelry. Address Box 28, Tonica, Ill., with terms and references.

WANTED—Any person having a Second-Hand Safe, and wishing to dispose of it, will find a purchaser by addressing Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—To Exchange a horse for a good Express Wagon. Also have for sale a large pair of Mules suitable for heavy teaming. Address 195 Randolph street.

WANTED—Employment by a young man of good business habits, either as Commercial, Wholesale or Retail Clerk, where he can make himself generally useful. Please address Box 3069, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Board wanted with pleasant rooms, in a private family on the NORTH SIDE. Call at 129 North Water Street, or address "Boarder," care Box 3500, Post Office.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child four months old. English or Scotch preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at 240 Indiana street between the hours of [illegible] P. M.

WANTED—To Rent a suit of three or four furnished Rooms, or a small Cottage House furnished. Address "J. HILL," Tremont House.

WANTED—To Rent a House suitable for a small family. On the South Side, east of Clark street, preferred. Address Box 3071, stating location and terms.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife in a private family. West Side preferred. Address "LEWIS," Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—By a good tenant a house near business part of the city preferred or [illegible] Apply to J. L. LEE, corner Clark and Lake streets.

WANTED—A young man with a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business. Reference required. H. & G. GOODRIDGE, 127 & 129 Desplaines street, West Side.

WANTED—A situation as Housekeeper in a hotel or some private respectable family where servants are respected. The best of references given if desired. Address "Mrs. F. T. G." Box 2569, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States, to sell the

GROVER & BAKER

Premium Sewing Machines.

This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle stitch in addition to their popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers.

Address WM. S. YOUNG & CO. General Agents, Chicago.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. [illegible] profitable to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars and enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. W. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class Brick House on Prairie avenue, near Old street. The Furniture, nearly new, can be bought very cheap. YOUNG & SPRINGER, House and Land Agents, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The first-class four story and basement Store, No. 166 Lake street. Inquire of F. MOSELEY, Tremont House, or LUTHER HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, 40 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Also, a suit of Rooms connected with it, suitable for a family. For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, situated in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease, located in the West Division. Also, Lots for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. JOHNSON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with basement. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Marine Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, on shares or for cash down. (splen)s?ly

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE

To Rent on Reasonable Terms,

NUMBER 290 HURON STREET,

TWO DOORS EAST OF WOLCOTT.

The residence of Lt Col James D. Graham. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to R. S. WELLS, of the firm of Sellers, Wells & Faulkner, at 84 Lake st.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 80 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Michigan avenue, near Rush street Bridge, for sale cheap for cash. REES & SLOCUM.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH.—One smart five (5) horse Steam Engine having been run about six (6) months. Also, an excellent, large size Corn Sheller. [illegible] A. G. MOREY, 3 Board Trade Building.

FOR SALE—A Billiard Table, which has never yet been set up. It has a Slate Top, Cues, Maces, Counters, two sets of Balls, and everything complete.

ALSO,

A second-hand eight horse Corn Sheller, in good working order.

ALSO—A new twenty bushel Grain Cart.

These things will be sold low for cash. Apply personally or by mail to W. KIRKLAND, Danville, Ill.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River,

AT CLINTONVILLE,

Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has four run of stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of 400 bushels. They may be rented separately or together.

Possession Given Immediately.

Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVIS & KIMBALL, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible] house on Indiana, near La Salle street; [illegible] a very good house, on Desplaines street, near Depot [illegible] [illegible] house on Jefferson, near Jackson [illegible] with large two-story house, on Indiana, near Dearborn st., [illegible] No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale the stock of a large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and General Variety Store. One of the best Country Stores in the West. It has always done the entire Drug business of the surrounding country, besides which it has an extensive and very large cash business in Groceries, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Books, Lamps, &c. The Store is situated 136 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of [illegible], shall county.

Particulars as to the amount of Drugs required, with other information, can be had of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter to HENRY LEE, [illegible]. If desirable the Drug business will be separated from the Grocery and Variety business, would be sold together or separately. The rent of the entire building is $350 per annum with privilege of purchasing at any time.

The entire stock will be sold by inventory or [illegible] in one lot at fifty per cent. reduction on first cost. This is the greatest chance ever offered to an enterprising person, whether physician, druggist or general business man. Any person with a moderate [capital] would realize a fortune in a short time. [illegible] sold at a great sacrifice, the proprietor being [illegible] Western life and wishes to return to New York. Apply immediately as above.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at 91 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find good board, pleasant well furnished rooms, at 80 Michigan street, between State street and Wabash avenue. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can obtain board and rooms with board at 118 South Clark street. [illegible] location for business men.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at No. [illegible] State street, second dwelling north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 40 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 232 and 234 South Clark street, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, and is only a few minutes walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, by applying at 104 Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 85 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 109 West Washington street, corner of Jefferson. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., a small Black and Tan Terrier Dog, about ten months old. He wore [illegible] red leather collar lined with red flannel. Answers to the name of TIP. If the finder will return him to [illegible] street, or the owner, No. 344 [illegible] Corner of [illegible] will be well rewarded.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SABRE BELTS, STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap, just received, [illegible] manufactured at BOWEN'S [illegible] Store, [illegible] street, over U. S. Express Office.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Verbeke, 138 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. [illegible] cleaner of all kinds of silk and woolen goods [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND [WEEKLY.]

Office, No. 51 Clark [Street.]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRI[BUNE.]

Daily, delivered in city, per year......
Daily, delivered in city, per week......
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year....
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six m[onths]....
Tri-weekly, per year.........
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, [illegible])
" 3 copies..........
" 5 copies..........
" 10 copies..........
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of [club]

☞ Additions to clubs may be [made at any] time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters [may be sent] at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," C[hicago.]

Chicago Tri[bune.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18[, 1861.]

☞ For late and fresh new[s by the] mails see fourth page.

SERVED 'EM RIGHT.

We refer to the two deputy ma[rshals and] one slave hunter, who caught [a fugitive slave] man near Delaware City, Kansa[s, on the] 9th inst., and attempted to retur[n him to] his rebel owner in Platte co[unty.] Having secured their prey the tri[o crossed] the river, but had scarcely rea[ched the] Missouri shore when they were [attacked] by a party of armed secessionists, [who ex]claimed "*Shoot the d—n jay[hawkers.]*" TABLEAU: A volley fired by the [Missouri]ans; slave catcher receives a ch[arge of] buckshot in his breast and face; [deputy] marshals run away and are pur[sued by] Missourians, whose horses unfor[tunately] get mired in a quick-sand; colore[d man] breaks for the river and swim[s it.] "*Shoot the d—n jayhawkers.*"

HOISTING THE BLACK FL[AG.]

It is stated in our dispatches t[hat the] South Carolina slave holders p[ropose] hoisting the *black flag* and giving no [quar]ter to National soldiers. Let the[m] inaugurate this system of warfar[e, and] they will be met by loyal blackmen [bear]ing the "red, white and blue" flag [who] will *ask* no quarter.

The South Carolina oligarchy will [pause] before taking this step. To do it [would] bring swift vengeance and destru[ction] upon their heads. Let them hoist [the] black flag, and the land which now [owns] them will soon know them no mor[e for]ever. Threats of assassination will [have] no terrors for the loyal soldiers fig[hting] under the ensign of the Republic.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR T[HE] SOUTH CAROLINA ARMY.

Two steamers, one from Annapoli[s and] one from Fort Monroe, have already [sailed] with re-enforcements for Gen. Sherm[an.] The following regiments of Gen. [Stevens'] side's division were stationed at An[napo]lis on Friday last, awaiting transport[ation] to South Carolina:

25th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. U[pton.]
27th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. L[ee.]
10th Connecticut Regiment, Col. Russ[ell.]
8th Connecticut Regiment.
51st New York Regiment, Col. Ferrer[o.]
23d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Kur[tz.]

These 6,000 soldiers are expected t[o de]part immediately on the arrival of a [por]tion of the vessels now constituting [the] fleet at Beaufort.

Three of those regiments are from [the] old Bay State. Three Massachusetts [regi]ments are already at Beaufort, and [they] will go at every opportunity. There i[s no] spot on the continent to which Massac[hu]setts soldiers would rather be sent to [fight] than South Carolina. The Bay State [has] bills have an old and a long score to se[ttle] with the Carolina chivalry, and the p[re]sent "opening" is regarded as providen[tial.] They have long ached in their bones [for] this chance to get even with the tor[ies] who have so long and often heaped ins[ult] on injury. The song of every Massac[hu]setts soldier who has not gone to Beauf[ort] is, "O, I wish I was in Dixie."

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The country was electrified yesterd[ay] by the news that the two great malef[ac]tors, Mason and Slidell, rebel commissi[on]ers to England and France, had been ca[p]tured by the war steamer San Jacinto, [at] Bermuda, and safely handed over to Ge[n.] Wool at Fort Monroe. Hardly anythin[g] could have given more unfeigned joy t[o] the country. The success of the coast ex[pe]dition was not hailed with more unan[i]mous rejoicing by our citizens. It wa[s] known that Jeff. Davis's government ha[d] sent them to Europe on business which they deemed of the utmost importance, and it was suspected that their function[s] included a proposition for a joint protecto[rate] of France and England over the rebel States, and an extensive scheme fo[r] raising money on the new cotton cro[p.] Fortunately all their papers were taken, and thus the various ramifications of thei[r] conspiracy will in due time become known.

It would be difficult to name two per[sons] more odious to loyal citizens tha[n] Mason and Slidell. Both are steeped i[n] treason to their lips. Neither of them ha[s] drawn a patriotic breath since they en[]tered public life. Mason is an ignorant and pompous aristocrat, who believes in the right of every F. F. V. to wallop hi[s] own nigger. Beyond this he knows noth[]ing, and thinks there is nothing to b[e] known. He is probably the most insolen[t] man who ever held a seat in the Senate, not excepting Butler of South Carolina. His last speech in that body was a declara[]tion that he considered himself just a[s] good a traitor as Wigfall, and just a[s] much entitled to expulsion as that vaga[]bond. But with all his insolence, his van[]ity, his malice and his treason it must be said that Mason was always sincere. He spoke and acted from profound convic[]tions, and his convictions were based upon opaqueness of intellect aggravated by a want of early training. Not so Sli[]dell. Born and bred in New York, he has adopted slave driving principles as an avenue to wealth, and the secession dogma as an avenue to power. He is the Machiavel of the rebellion—cunning, relentless, and as devoid of conscience as a Jesuit. He is probably the most dangerous man that could be sent to operate on the French court, whose language he speaks like a native. But Commodore Wilkes has broken his nice basket of eggs, and not a chicken of them will ever be hatched.

The discovery of the lucky prize seems to have been the result of accident. Commodore Wilkes was returning with the San Jacinto from the African station, and happened to arrive at Cienfuegos just in time to learn that Mason and Slidell had taken passage on a British steamer at Havana. Accordingly he steered across her track, brought her to, and took off the new fledged plenipotentiaries against their vigorous protest. Mr. Eustis, former member of Congress from Louisiana, who was acting as Secretary to Slidell, made some resistance, but finally came along. Mr. Eustis, by-the-way, is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts, and will be very much at home in Fort Warren. Commodore Wilkes, who performed this noble service to his country, was the commander of the exploring expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, which bears his name. He is a native of New York, and entered the service in 1818.

As to the right of seizing the rebels on a British vessel, it may be said that the English government have always maintained the right of search on the high seas, and they will not be likely now to deny that right, unless they have stronger sympathies with the rebellion than any that appear on the surface. The vessel on which they were found was the Vera Cruz and Southampton mail steamer Trent. It does not appear that any resistance was made by the British captain to giving them up. The official dispatches to our Government are withheld for reasons, we presume, connected with the international questions